For Sale.

Established February,

#### AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL. LONDON :- F. Algar, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON

& Gotch, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE :- GALLIEN PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK :-- ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassan Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports of Tokio, at This Port.

generally :- Bean & Black, Sun Fran-SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:=SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. Heinszen & Co., Manila.

CHINA: Macao, Messis A. A. DE MELIO THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Co. Swalow, Campbell & Co. Amoy, Wilson, Nicholis & Co. Foochow, HEDDE & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWford & Co.

#### Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.) DECOGNISED by the International

Convention of 30th April, 1862. CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000. RESERVE FUND......£800,000 HEAD OFFICE-14, Rue Bergere,

PARIS. AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: Bourson, San Francisco, Hongkong. MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA. HANKOW, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and Sydney.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on-all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business. F. COCHINARD.

Agent, Hongkong. Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£1,500,000. DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-- At 3 months' notice 3 % per Annum.

Current Accounts kepts on Terms which may be learnt on application. GEO. O. SCOTT,

- a - n - **5 %** m - n

Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,......5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,.....2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. Deputy Chairman-WM. REINERS, Esq.

H. Hoppius, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq. Hon. F. B. Johnson, C. Vincent Smith, A. P. McEwen, Esq. A. McIver, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong,.....Thomas Jackson, Esq. MANAGER. Shanghai, ..... Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS .- London and County

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily

For Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. n 4 per cent. n n

5 per cent. 11 LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Gredits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

# Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Mesers KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, DEBT BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned has Admitted Mr. M. L. SALAMON into PARTNER-SHIP from this date, and the Business in future will be Conducted under the Style of "HOLMES & SALAMON."

(Signed) GEORGE HOLMES. Queen's Road Central. 1at May, 1832.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in our Firm, CEASED on the 31st December, RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong and China, 20th April, 1882.

NOTICE. TITE Have been appointed Agents for the

W MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, GEO, R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April, 1882. REISS & Co.

Hongkong, | 1st May, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. D. D. Ollia & Co., of Amoy, Fouchow, Takao and Taiwanioo, has Ceasen from the 30th of April, 1882. E. N. MEHTA.

B. S. MEHTA.

TATE Have This DAY commenced Busi-VV NESS AS MERCHANTS and COM-MISSION ACENTS at Amoy, Foochow and Taiwanfoo, under the Style and Firm of "MEHTA & Co."

E. N. MEHTA. B. S. MEHTA. Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

### To Let.

TO LET.

NTOS. 4 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Nos. 2 and 4, Peddan's Hill. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, May 3, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE HOUSE known as "PARSEE VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to G. R. LAMMERT, Peddar's Wharf.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES and Com-PRADOR'S QUARTERS, &c., with or without GODOWNS, in Peddar's Wharf Buildings, at present in the occupation of Messar's Hesse & Co. View of the Harbour. Possession to be had from the 1st May

- Apply to Hongkong, April 5, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON THE 1ST MAY.)

THE New FAMILY RESIDENCE situate next to Excelsion on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, TENNIS LAWN, STABLING, &C.

8 First-class CODOWNS of all Sizes-Water-side. Inspection is invited. Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON. Hongkong, April 3, 1882.

TO LET.

(Possession on 1st June Next.)

THE FIRST FLOOR, West Side, of "MARINE HOUSE," No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD. Now in the occupation of Messrs Wilson & Bird. E. R. BELILIOS. Apply to

Hongkong, May 16, 1882.

MODOWNS-TO LET PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD. For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

TO BE LET.

THE FRONT POETION OF PREMISES formerly occupied by the late E. Chastel & Co., 15, Queen's Road. Suitable for either One or Two Offices or a. Apply to

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

# For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TULES MUMM රී CHAMPAGNE, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

MESSES W. & J. LOCKETT'S Cele-VI brated BRANDS, THREFAIL'S Export PALE ALE, and FINDLATER'S DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarta. Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of I dozen.

SILLERY MOUSSEAUX (Vin DE moderate rate; also has always Powerful CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 STRAM LAUNCHES for HIRE at a reasonable dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1882,

CLARETS-

From a Sound Wine at \$3.50, to Chateau Lapite. SHERRIES-

A PALE DRY WINE at \$8, to Very CHOICE

AMONTILLADO.

PORTS-

Hongkong, May 15, 1882.

CABINET

RICH

**Prholstery** 

WORK.

Manufactured

SHANGHAI.

Good Wine at \$8.50, to Old Invalid Port HOCKS-

> STILL and SPARKLING. BURGUNDIES—

BAUNE and CHAMBERTIN. CHABLIS.

> SAUTERNE. CHAMPAGNES.

MOSELLE.

Apply to WILLIAM DOLAN, 22, Praya Central.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

In Lots to suit.

1845.

FOR SALE.

DELICIOUS

TABLE BEER.

4 doz. & Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

\$10..... P Case.

WILLIAM DOLAN,

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS.

&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

190 CABLE, suitable for Moorings.

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

RAUTERT MAINZ

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. 

# TRAWFORD & Co, HONGKONG.

# ON VIEW ATOUR STORE:-

A Choice Collection of

# modern artistic furniture,

In SOLID ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, and other Choice Foreign Woods,

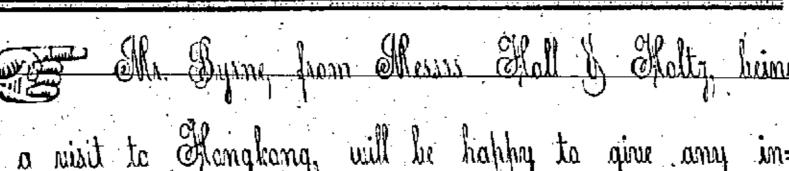
OF SOUND CONSTRUCTION, EXCELLENT FINISH.

Moderate Price,

SUITABLE FOR THE DRAWING ROOM, BOUDOIR, DINING ROOM, LIBRARY,

BED ROOM, With Elegant Curtain Materials, Wall Papers, Dados, Furniture Coverings, Carpets, &c.,

En Suite.



Hongkong, May 11, 1882.

# Intimations.

NOTICE.

TOTICE is hereby given that on all N DOCUMENTARY BILLS delivered JULY, 1882, the Rate of Discount, not exceeding five per cent, per annum, which will be allowed to the Drawees or Acceptors, on retiring the Bills before maturity, will be as follows :--

At one half per cent. per annum above the advertised Rate of Interest for short Deposits, allowed by the leading London Joint Stock Banks, if the Bills are taken Instant, at 10 a.m., precisely. up in Great Britain. At the Current Minimum Rate of Dis-

count of the National Banks of France, Italy, Belgium and Germany, respectively, if taken up in either of those countries. At the Current Rate of Rebate for Documentary Bills, if taken up in Switzerland or the United States. At the Current Rate of Rebate allowed

by the Exchange Banks, if taken up at any place east of Suez. For the "Oriental Bank Corporation." A. WEMYSS, p. Manager. For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China."

JOHN THURBURN, Manager. For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, WILLIAM FORREST, Manager. For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-

ing Corporation," G. E. NOBLE, p. Chief Manager. For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," F. COCHINARD, Agent. Hongkong, May 8, 1882.

33, WING HING LANE, HONGRONG, TEEPS on hand for Sale all Kinds o Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, January 18, 1882.

COAL MERCHANT.

TOK KEE,

Intimations.

SUPREME COURT. CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

OTICE is hereby given, that the JURY-MEN and WITNESSES summoned for the 18th Instant, need not attend on that day, but on MONDAY, the 22nd EDW. J. ACKROYD,

Registrar. Hongkong, May 16, 1882.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. IN Compliance with the Provisions of Rule 2, a Special General MEETING of the MEMBERS is hereby convened, to be holden in the CITY HALL, on FRIDA EVENING, 26th Instant, at 6 o'Clock.

Hon. Secy., pro. tem. Hongkong, May 18, 1882.

A. MACCLYMONT,

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COM-PANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE Second DIVIDEND for the Year 1881, being an interim Return to PER CENT. (25 %) on Net Premis for that year, is now Declared, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th ultimo. Warrants will be issued in due course,

BANK on and after MONDAY, the 8th Inst. By Order of the Court of Directors, HERBERT S. MORRIS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 2nd May, 1882.

Payable at the Hongkong and SHANGHAI

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

First Interim BONUS of Twenty-Five A per cent. upon Contributions, and an Interim DIVIDEND of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS per Share for the year 1881, will be Payable on FRIDAY, the 12th Instant. Warrants may be had on application at

By Order of the Board, DOUGLAS JONES,

Acting Secretary. Hongkong, May 5, 1882.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above

COALS at Honokono, from and after this H. J. H. TRIPP, Miten Bishi Mait S. S. Co.

Hougkong, April 26, 1882.

MOLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, BOWLING ALLEY, HONGKONG HOTEL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 1sr, 1882.

BELL TARGETS, FLYING AND STA TIONARY BIRDS, &c., &c. Pontlar Prices:

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 p.m., to all respectable Members of the Community. Hongkong, April 29, 1882.

THE "FAREAST. THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED. Apply at this OFFICE. Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

# Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by his Wife without his knowledge and consent.

WILLIAM GOULBOURN. Hongkong, May 18, 1882.

·NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

COMMENCING with the Departure of  $\bigcup$  the "ANADYR" from this Port on the 1st June Next, the Steamers of this Company will call at COLOMBO only, and not at GALLE, as heretofore. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, May 12, 1882.

mists. Bottles, 2s. 9d.

'CULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Ex-T A K Fathoms Second-Hand Two-Inch O ternal Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any cruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Che-

> TIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. L KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).
>
> THE BEST-REMEDY-FOR-BILIOUS-NESS STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDI-GESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitu-In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TIARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN. Prepared only by J. Pepper, London.
This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain be-neath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies

# Shipping.

1w2

Steamers. FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, KEPPEL BAY, BRIS-

1fe82

BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. The Steamer "Crusader"
will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 4 p.m.

Parcels cannot be received after Noon on SATURDAY, 20th Instant, at our Office. For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong, May 15, 1882. NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND

SOURABAYA, VIA PONTIANAK. The Co.'s Steamship "William Muckinston," Captain P. OBEILLE, will be despatched for the the Office of the Society on and after that above Ports on or about the 23rd Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, May 10, 1882.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship Commandt Champenois, will be despatched for oc27 SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Hongkong, May 12, 1882.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship The Co. s oteranson,

"Tanais,"

Commandant Drujon,

will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of

the next French Mail from Europe. C. DE CHAMPEAUX;

Hongkong, May 12, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Jason." Captain Brown, will be despatched at Daylight on SUNDAY, the 21st Instant:

Hongkong, May 19, 1882.

TAMSUI. The Steamship "Kwangtung,"

Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1882.

The Steamship "Killarney," Captain O'NEILL, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 21st Inst., at 5 p.m.

Hongkong, May 17, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The 100 A 1 British Ship " Brambletye, PICKARD, Master, will load here

For Freight, apply to

FOR NEW YORK. " Bonita."

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, May 6, 1882.

Charles Stewart,"

Powers, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will

Hongkong, April 18, 1882.

have quick despatch.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. 1'HE Steamship Feronia, Captain NACEL, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby in. formed that their Goods are being landed

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Noon To-DAY, the 15th Instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, May 15, 1882. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

and stored at their risk, into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIMSSEN & Co.,

lowing Goods :-C B, 29 Packages MERCHANDISE, Ex Steamer Paladin, from SAIGON, landed and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned on the 14th February last, unless taken delivery of before the 25th

> TUNG KEE & Co., 103, Wing Lok Street.

MARITIMES.

Ex Oxus. SHS (in dia.), No. 1076=1 case Perfumery, Or., fr. M'seilles. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Shipping.

Steamers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW &

FOR FOOCHOW.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co.

Sailing Vessels.

for the above Port, and will

The 3/3 L.1.1. Germ. Schooner Captain H. STERR, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

FOR NEW YORK. The 3/3 L.1.1. American Bark

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Notices to Consignees. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be ob-

notice to the contrary be given before Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th Instant will be subject to rent.

FROM HAMBURG. WHE Steamship Prinz Wilhelm, Captain BROBSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Hongkong, May 15, 1882.

Instant, they will be SOLD by Auction, to defray expenses of Storage and Freight.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSACERIES

ONSIGNEES of the following Cargo signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

have quick despatch. RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, April 18, 1882.

For Freight, apply to

Agents.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th Instant will be subject to rent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fol-

Hongkong, May 13, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-

Hongkong, May 2, 1892,

and thorough. It does not necessarily

# MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE REMÔVED

NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

No. 53, Queen's Road East (OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIMIAT). TXTHERE they have special facilities for conducting their Town and Harbour

Business, and trust to merit a continuance of Public Confidence and Support. A FULL STOCK OF STORES WINES, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND, -- INCLUDING !

FRESH YORK HAMS. CHRISTMAS CAKES. TEYSSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS. ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PICNIC TONGUES. COCOATINA VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. Liebic's & Epp's COCOA. FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS. MINCEMEAT. CHOCOLATE-MENTER. SAUSAGES.

> ISIGNY BUTTER. DANISH BUTTER. BREAKFAST TONGUES. ANCHOVIES. ASPARAGUS. SOUPS, &c.

### WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES-

BRAWN.

HIEDSIECK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN. JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS-CHATEAU MARGAUX. CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts. CHATEAU LAFITE. IRES. GRAVES, BREAKFAST CLARET,

SHERRIES & PORT-SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON TILLADO,

SACCONE'S OLD. INVALID PORT Hunt's PORT BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.-

1. 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY. BISQUIT DUTOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY. FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY. KINAHAN'N LL WHISKY. ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY. CHARTREUSE. MARASCHINO. CURAÇÃO. ANGOSTURA. BORER'S and ORANGE BITTERS.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. Bunke, pints and quarts. PILSENER BEER, in quarts. DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon. ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

&c.,

TOPOCAN BUTTER. Eastern and Californian CHEESE. Boneless CODFISH. Prime HAMS and BACON. Eagle Brand Condensed MILK. PEACH and APPLE BUTTER. Pickled OX-TONGUES. Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans. Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 fb cans. Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans. Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage Stuffed PEPPERS. Assorted PICKLES. MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames. Richardson & Robbin's Colobrated Potted MEATS. Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS Lunch TONGUE.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE. Clam CHOWDER. Smoked SALMON. Green TURTLE in 21 th cans.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

OMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose. Alphabetical BIS CUITS. Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS. Ginger CAKES. Soda BISCUITS. Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT, OATMEAL. HOMINY.

CORNMEAL. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. 1b.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents. FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

FAIRBANKS SCALES. OAKUM.

TAR. TURPENTINE. PAINTS and OILS. Hongkong, May 15, 1882.

Mails.



SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, - AND LONDON;

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND 🚟 🗝 AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Curgo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship Y E R O N A, "Cuptain Asiroown, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, vid BOMBAY, and SUEZ CANAL, on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1882, at Daylight.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office aintil Noon on the day previous. Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed ria Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route viá Galle.

FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong. The Controls and Value of Packages are THE CRUES AND MENAGERIE ENLARGED. required to be declared, prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Ladling.



VIA INLAND SEA. (Takiog Cargo and Passengers) for XOKO-HAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK.)

TITHE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain. WYNN, due here on or about the 21st Instant, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 26th May, at 4 p.m., Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 1 p.nt. of day of sailing. 'No Bill of Lading signed under \$2]

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized. CARGO and PASSENGERS for Yokolimia will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs Russell & Co. H. J. H. TRIPP,

Hongkong, May 16, 1882. U. S. MAIL LINE.

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and togening AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and nland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted On prepaid RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS & REDUCTION of 25 % is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4 is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Scaled Envelopes, addressed to th Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

F. E. FOSTER. Gen. Agent for China & Japan.

Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatch-\_\_\_\_\_ ed for San Francisco via Yokohama. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1882, at

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received

RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central, CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.

Hongkong, May 10, 1882.



Will Exhibit at Bownington, Hongkong, POSITIVELY FIRST GRAND

WILL EXHIBIT UNDER MAMMOTH TENTS. FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY! The Largest Spread of Canvas ever seen on this Hemisphere; Seating Accom-

modution for 5,000 People. GRANDEST RING PAGEANT ON EARTH!

Improved and Embellished to such a degree as to be almost beyond recognition . EAMOUS ARTISTS,

Fresh from the leading Circuses in conjunction with the old fávourites. who will introduce all the Latest and Most Striking Marvels of the

MISS NELLIE REID, ENGLAND'S STIE-SADDLE QUEEN, FROM HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS, LONDON, ENGLAND, MISS EMILY ROLANDE;

Pantonimist. In her Charming Principal Act and Specialties,

MISS ADA STOODLY, The Charming Little Fairy Equestrienne MLLE, LOTTA,

Prodigious Feats of Mandibular Strength, Firing off, with her Teeth, a Brass Cannon weighing 175 lbs., and concluding with her Vampire Flight across the Immense Circus Pavilion, suspended only by her

MLLE. ZAZO. The Beautiful and Superb Young Lady Gymnast and Acrobat." LAVATER LEE,

MR. FRED. WATSON. Principal Rider and Comic Change Artist.

MASTER CHARLIE WATSON, In his Champion Hurdle Act, also Tumb- Noon. ling and Contortion Acts. Mr. CHARLES STOODLY,

The Famed Bare-back Rider & Voltigeur. THE FAUST FAMILY, (5 in number),

introducing the Smallest Violinist in the Workl, -MASTER EUGENE.

FRENCH AND ANGELO, 4.6 Leading Horizontal Bar and Trapeze Performers, Hat Throwers and Knock-about Clowns from the Folgies Bergers, Paris.

on the "Flying Rings." ROSA THU-ZET & PROF. THU-ZET, all the Principal Theatres and Cirques in Europe, in their Sensational Ærial Per-

THE MOTLEY MERRY-MAKER. HERR AUGUST LEHMAN.

RULERS and MEMBERS of the Nobility of every country in Europe, in token of their my24 appreciation of his wondrous skill, and the intelligence and docility of his supers

PROF. LORENZ JOHNSON. The fearless Tiger-Tamer, will enter the

Himalaya Mountains. A Black Tiger from phants from Ceylon. Royal Baby Tigors only a few weeks old. A Kangaroo, the Wonderful Animal of Australia. Various speare Educated to Ride the Beautiful Lilliputian Siretland Ponies in a Steeple Chase. N.E.—All the Animals may be seen in the Menagerie Tent, before entering the Mammoth Circus which seats 5000 people.

THIS COMPANY WILL PERFORM above places. EVERY NIGHT. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. - Performance to commence at 9 punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Children under ten and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, half-price except to Boxes. A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pit Seats has been a tranged for NATIVE LADIES. (To which they alone are admitted.)

A Plan of the Scats can be seen at the HONGKONG HOTEL, where Tickets will be on my31 | Sale DAILY from 9 A.M., till 4 P.M.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). Unlimited Liability of Sharcholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounta. GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1824.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE

Dapital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and-Hankow, and are prepared to grant-

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, January 1882.

TITHE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO. having been appointed Acests for the above Company, the Undersigned is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP. Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY.

TITHE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at per cent. nett premiam per annum.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates. GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. l'o-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Steamer Sorsogon, Captain Lores, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

FOR HOTHOW AND PAKHOL The Steamship " Ping-on,"

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Inst., at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 20, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The British Steamer " Cairnsmuir."

DAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to TAK HING LOONG. Charterer.

Hongkong, May 20, 1882.

(next to SPANISH CONSULATE).

J. R. MoDONALD, Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, May 20, 1882.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS. OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

U 1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S. ANADYK, Commandant DE LA MARCELLE. with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-

principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 31st May, 1882. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 31st May, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Hongkong, May 20, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. O. SCOTT, Manager 1 AGENTS for the above Company are For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China." JOHN THURBURN, Manager,

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China." WILLIAM FORREST, Manager. For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-

ing Corporation, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," F. COCHINARD, Agent Hongkong, May 20, 1882:

i, PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY.

the 3rd of June, 1882, at 2 p.m., at the PREMISES of the former Pier & Godown Company, Limited, Wanchai, Praya,---(Unless previously disposed of by Private

THE PLANT of the former Hongkong Pier & Godown COMPANY, LIMITED, consisting of :-50 Open GOODS' TRUCKS. 2 TURN TABLES, 12 feet diameter,

adapted for 3' 6" gauge. 1 10-tons WEIGH BRIDGE WHEEL SPAN, of 10 feet and 3' 6" gauge. 3 TRAVELLING 2 Tons STEAM 4th in the month. CRANES,

About 3,000 Feet of RAILS. All the above, is on the WANCHAI PIER r in the Godowns of Messra Meyer & Co. TERMS OF SALE .- As customary. For Particulars, apply to

F. RAPP. Hongkong, May 20, 1882.

> SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

May 20, Alva, Portuguese barque, 632 E. A. de Souza, Singapore, April 24, Timber.—Brandao & Co.

May 20, Chop-chung, Chinese gunboat, from Canton. May 20, Jason, British steamer, 1411 R. J. Brown, Swatow May 19, Tea and General.—Butterfield & Swike.

May 20, Cleopatra, H. M. corvette, 2380, Vidal, Singapore May 8. May 20, Oluster, American barque, 470 Nickerson, Singapore April 18, Timber.

DEPARTURES. May 20, Ching-tsing, Chinese gunboat, for Swatow. 20, Vortigern, for Melbourne, &c., 20, Diamante, for Amoy.

20; Chinklang, for Shanghai. 20, Prinz Wilhelm, for Vladivostock.

CLEARED. Nestor, for Shanghai. Kunngtung, for Coast Ports. Jas. A. Borland, for Now York. Glenury, for Chefoo. Mineral, for Whampon. Penedo, for Saigon.

Yottung, for Swatow.

Lorne, for Amoy. PASSENGERS.

Dorrink, Bowen, and Lamb, 487 Chinese. DEPARTED. Per Vortigern, for Australia, 73 Chinese. Per Digmante, for Amoy, 50 Chinese. Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, Mr Hawkes, ind 50 Chinese. Per Prinz Wilhelm, for Vladivostock, 4

Per Jason, from Swatow, Mossrs Wright,

Europeans, and 8 Chinese. To DEPART. Per Jason, for Singapore, Mr Willard's my24 | Company Per Kwangtung, for Swatow, &c., 2 Europeans, and 200 Chinese. Per Penedo, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.

Per Lorne, for Amoy, 8 Chinese.

Per Yottung, for Swatow, 120 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS. Per Portuguese barque Alva reports: Latter part Southerly winds. The British steamer Jason reports: Left Swatow at 5 p.m. on 19th. Experienced moderate S.W. winds and showery weather. Arrived here at 9.30 a.m. on 20th. The British corvette Cleopatra reports:

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Calms and light S.W. monsoon.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE, SYD. NEY, MELBOURNE, &c. Per Crusader, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,

the 22nd inst. For MANILA. Per Sorsogon, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. For HOIHOW AND PARHOL.

Per Kularuey, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

Per City of Tokio, at 2 30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., instead of as previously notified. For MANILA,

For NAGASAKI AND KOBE .day, the 26th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET .-Verma will be closed on THURS DAY, the 25th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and

and Gibraltar. N.B. - This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Veither the Captain, the Agents, nor Omners mill be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during Mr Turner's demonstration in literary their stay in Honghong Harbour:-Bylgia, German barque, Captain T. A.

Anderson. - Captain.

CARL GERHARD, Gorman barque, Capt. Fr. Suhr.—Eduard Schellhass & Co. CHARLES STEWART, American barque, Capt. H. R. Powers, -- Master. GLENURY, British 3-m. schooner, Capt,

D. Thomson,—Captain. Horseur, British barque, Captain E. Z. Bunje. - A. G. Morris: J. A. BORLAND, American barque, Capt. J. H. Kent.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain H. O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co. MARTHA, British barque, Capt. McPherson.—Rozario & Co.

SERAPIS, British steamer, Capt. Sanil. F. North.—Siemssen & Co. XENIA, American barque, Captain N. E. Reynolds.—Captain.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping. Daylight .- Kwangtung leaves for Coast

Daylight - Jason leaves for London. 5 p.m.—Killarney leaves for Foochow. RELIGIOUS SERVICES :-

St. John's Cathedral.-Rev. C. M. Vaughan, R.N. Morning Service 11.30, abstinence, and within that of a con-Evening 5.30 (a short service). Holy Communion every Sunday, except the 2nd and Military Service.-Rev. J. Qst, Acting Military Chaplain. Parade Service at

and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of the Parade Service. Union Church. - Soldiers' Service at 6.45 A.M. Morning Service, 11 A.M. - Rev. John Colville.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month,—Rev. C. J.

Holy Communion on the second

Rev. J. Ost, Chaplain. Service at 6 P.M. Holy-Communion after Service on the third Sunday in each month. All the Seats are LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road West.-Hongkong Christian Association

St. Peter's Church, for Seamen, &c.-

Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday, 7.30 г.м. St. Sternen's Mission Church.-Rev. J. B. Ost, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer: Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6:30 r.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL -Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. 9 A.M. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 P.M. Even-

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

ing Service. Benediction.

Shipping. 4 p.m.—Crusader leaves for Port Darwin Cooktown, &c. Amusements.

Miscellaneous. 10 a.m.—Criminal Sessions.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Established A.D. 1841. 香港大藥房

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876. Passengers arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, from these countries, are now filed for

AT The publication of this issue commenced at 8.15 p.m.

reference.

HONGKONG, KATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

on the Opium Trade and Common Sense, from the pen of Sir Rutherford Alcock; and it is only fair to add that Europe vid Brindisi; to the Straits

follow, however, that a change of opinion implies moral obliquity or feeble intellect; and while we admire the moderation and neatness which characterise dissection, we fail to find much solid comfort from the entertainment he offers. Mr Fossett Lock's paper is mure comprebensive; and, though equally hostile to Sir Rutherford, it takes a wider view of the general bearings of the subject than does Mr Turner's specific reply. An unsatisfactory feeling, however, seems to follow these, in common with all other remarks upon the existing conditions of the Opium Trade. There is a feeling always present, that you are trying to deal with a subject with which you cannot deal satisfactorily; that you are endeavouring to explain away or get rid of arguments which though they somehow assume a fair and specious form, yet do not convince; and that, in plain language, you are trying to appease a conscience which has been frequently appealed to upon abstract but apparently insufficient mo. grounds. The sentiment of responsibitity is one which the advocates of prohibition are persistently calling to their aid in this Opium Difficulty; and one is often reminded of the early experiences through which he may have passed when a wave of "teetotalistic" sentiment passed over his native district in days gone by. The moral responsibility of the so-called moderate drinker -a class which appeared to include every one outside the line of pledged firmed drunkard - was wont to be painted in colours so vivid, and capped by Scriptural quotations so apt and direct, that the thought of drinking or enjoying a tankard of beer or a glass of wine became as it were a species of moral outrage. This unhealthy mode of over-reaching the conscience by conjuring up responsibilities too remote to be genuine usually produces a reaction which is generally severe and uncompromising. And we cannot help thinking that the extreme advocates of the prohibition of the poppy-growth in India, of the paynight by England of the revenue thus sacrificed, and of the practical surrender of tradal rights obtained as compensation for injury done, suggest moral reflections of the same incongruous and irreconcilable character as those raised by the tectotal lecturers of our younger

the extreme views expressed by Sir George Birdwood as to the harmlessness of opium-smoking, as distinguished from opium-enting; and he contends that, as our trade generally had been forced upon China, no exception can be taken in favour of opium. No allowance is made for the consideration that, although opium may have been the immediate cause of the so-called Opium War, the struggle with China was to open intercourse generally in the interests of trade and civilisation; and the burden of the argument tends more to show that Sir Rutherford is wrong than that the Anti-Opium agitation is right. One unworthy insinuation seems to us to vitiate the whole article-viz., the suggestion that Sir Rutherford's connection with the North Borneo Concession may explain the change of front which forms the subject of Mr Lock's attack. It is assumed that Borneo may become the new field for supplying the Opium market in China; and the only possible foundation for such an uncalled-for allusion is the article in the Bornean Charter which gives power to the Company to farm out the sale of prepared opium in a manner similar to that adopted in every Eastern possession of the British Crown. This ill-disguised vein ofanti-Alcockism in the article under notice tends, if possible, to reduce the confidence one might otherwise feel in the writer's conclusions; and we find that unfortunately the Opium Question is left much in the same position as it was before. It may readily be admitted, as we have done over and over again in these columns, that the Opium Difficulty is one into which so many varying conditions and circumstances enter-in its history as well as in its present condition—that no satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at or defined action taken for several years to come. At the same time, the extent of the evils brought about by opium in China need not be lessened unfairly; -only compare them with the horrors of drunkenness at Home, and that will be amply sufficient for all purposes of righteous indignation. These rambling notes upon what is now becoming a burning question at Home may fitly be closed by a quotation from Dr Williamson's "Journeys in North China," published twelve years ago. missionary who has had exceptional opportunities of studying the condition of the Chinese people, in commenting upon the barriers in the way of progress in China, thus writes of the Opium

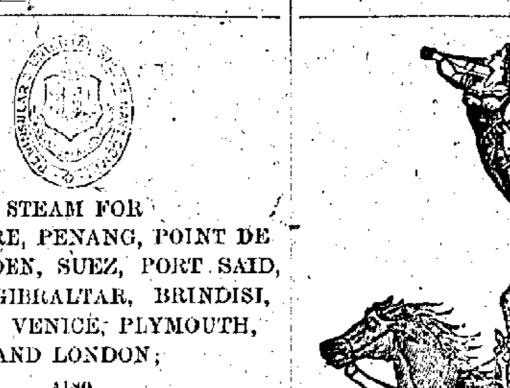
as a whole to put an end to this terrible depopulating a country larger and far richer WE noticed some time ago the article at least two papers have appeared which | cloth for stockings | At the same time it more or less successfully combat the appears clear that the opium traffic is now views there set forth. One of these is beyond government control. It might be the work of Mr F. Storrs Turner, stopped in India, but that would make little Secretary to the Anti-Opium Society, difference in Unina Liney would only grow more there or elsewhere. The traffic may published in the Nineteenth Century be fulminated against from Peking, but as for February; and the other appears in long as mandarins are what they are, such Mails per British Contract Packet the Contemporary Review for April edicts will be practically a dead letter. over the signature of "B. Fossett Lock." There are literally several millions in China In the former article the mirror of Sir to whom opium is more valuable than life. Rutherford's previous state of mind is The only hope is the creation of a public held up with so startingly realistic an from the poison, and among the young; so effect, that, if the reader does not lose that the generation of opium-amokers may in due course die out. This reformation Knight, he at least must admit that his has already commenced, and only needs to change of front has been both marked be fostered and systematized.

Mr Fossett Lock is severely satirical upon what he terms Sir Rutherford Alcock's " revolt from his former self;"

he says some smart things concerning 9 p.m.—Chiarini's Circus and Menageric at Bowrington, East Point, near the FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS. the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over | Dr Williamson, who is a Protestant

> Notwithstanding that the Indian revenue is implicated in the question, and several large private commercial firms are involved. we make bold to say, that it is unquestionably the interest of the commercial world vice in China. Whatever injures a nation. injures commerce in all its departments and aspects. But this vice is impoverishing and than Europe. The interests of humanity. therefore, call for its abolition. Why, it would take all the mills in Lancashire to supply only one-half of China with cotton

For Sale. 5



THE PENINSULAR, AND ORIENTAL STEAM

Cargo will be received on board until Noon on the day previous.

For further Particulars, regarding

A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, May 12, 1882.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,

Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, via

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San | First Class Artists. - From the Paris Hip-Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-DAY, the 21th May, 1882, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the

England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

p.m. on the 23rd May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same

Hongkong, May 17, 1882.

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

day previous to sailing. A Reputation of 25 % made on all

Entertainment.



PERFORMANCE, TO-NIGHT, May 20th.

PERFORMING ANIMALS!

and Hippodromes of Europe and America, EQUESTRIAN, ACROBATIC, AND GYMNASTIC ARTS.

The Fearless Rider and Graceful

The Lady with the Iron Jaw, will perform

From Forepaugh's Menagerie Museum and Circums.-The Daring Somersault Equestrian, in this unrivalled performance on a Bare-backed Horse, introducing Pirouettes, Backward and Forward Somer

podrome. Also Musical Clowns in Fantastic Vagaries,

MILE. JEANNE (ONLY 5 YEARS OF AGE). The Celebrated French Gymnasts and Equilibrists, Winners of Prize Medals in

Recently of Van-Amburgh's American Show, in his Comic and Extravagant Vaga-SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI. The King of Horse-Trainers, will introduce his Fearless Stup of Trainer Horses, whose Unrivalled Performances have been the Wonder and Admiration of the Whole Wokld, and have won for their Owner and Educator, Signor Chiarini, numberless Medals and Costly Gifts from

Performing Royal Bengal Tigers! . In the Monagerie Department will An Educated Zebra from Africa. A South American Gazelle. A Black Bear from the COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, For FOOCHOW. the Jungles of Central India. Two Ele- NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS cies of Monkeys, Apes and Baboons, that

Chairs (Dress Circle), ...... 2.00, Stalls, Carpeted Seats, ..... 1.00.

Insurances at current rates.

Езтавызней 1805. THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, they are prepared to issue Policies of Insurances against FIRE on the usual Terms.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882. NOTICE.

NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

Hongkong, May 20, 1882. Capt. McCaslin, will be despatched for the above

Captain G. L. CASTLE, will load here for the above Port, and will leave this on MON-

TO LET-FURNISHED. TART of BUNGALOW, West Point For Particulars, apply to

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

N THURSDAY, the 1st day of June,

cepted in transit through Marseilles for the

Contents and value of Packages are re-

MAILS will close:-

Per Ping-on, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., instead of as previously For YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRAN-

Per Romoe, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, Per Niigata Maru, at 3.80 p.m., on Fri-For NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.

Per Zambesi, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,

the 27th inst.

Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta,

WE have already intimated to our readers that there seemed every likelihood of the Government introducing a Local Ordinance to regulate the practice of Medicine in this Colony. In such an Ordinance we hope that the Pharma ceutical branch of the profession will receive the attention it so well merits, and so urgently requires, from those whose duty it will be to frame and discuss any such measure. Two opinions can scarcely be held as to the advisability | Turkish sovereignty in Egypt. of placing the different professors of the healing art in this Colonyin barmony, under judicious restrictions similar to those which are in active operation in all Civilized Countries. Experience has again and again demonstrated that the principles of unficensed and unchecked free trade are quite impolicable to the practice of medicine in any of its. branches; in fact, it has been proved again and again that such a haphazard element is detrimental to the Public Health. Without some system of Registration properly enforced, the public have no means of distinguishing between those who have, and those who have not, passed through a suitable course of study, or between those who have, and those who have not, undergone the necessary theoretical instruction and practical training which are requisite to duly qualify them for the efficient Matins :- Venite, 4; Psalms, 115; Te exercise and performance of the arduous duties of their profession. Careful and considerate examination, in combination with a clear special curriculum, is the necessary precursor of registration; and in drawing up such a curriculum it is knowledge required, in order to pass the licensing examination, is the minimum amount with which, in the opinion of those qualified to judge, a licentiate can | Hongkong. safely practise his profession. Legislators, in demanding that those indi- The agents (Messrs Butterfield & Swire) viduals who may be desirous of engaging in the practice of medicine should first Submit to an examination which should shew, perhaps not infallibly, that they possess the necessary knowledge to so. practise, have in view, primarily, the interest of the Public and that of the profession. In our opinion, however, it is as it is for the Public well-being that legislative bodies should consider i right to provide means for protecting those duly qualified, from unqualified Chan Awan, boy, Chan Afu, cook, were medicos and filibustering quacks. It is only within the last few decades that pharmacy has existed in England as a distinct branch of medical science. -Previous to this, the general practitioner not only attended his patients and endeavoured to diagnose their diseases, but dispensed his own medicines, was general dentist, and in remote parts he became professor even of the tonsorial

functions in one person was soon found

result of this is that at the present time

the home of pharmacy, this divorce-

the manifest advantage of science and

to the benefit of the public at large.

devote his attention to the study of the

higher branches of chemistry, under an

eminent pharmacist; but it was not

long before he began to acquire a great

respect for his teacher-a respect which

time did not impair but rather deepened.

was an ardent advocate of the higher

for the regulation of pharmacy. The

old type of an English chemist's shop,

tion, for he consistently maintained that

compatible with the proper practice of It will be at once conceded that it a requisite of the first importance that pensing of medical prescriptions should have a good working knowledge of the science relative to their profession, in addition to the practical skill necessary to dispense accurately. The lives of a physician's clients are to a great extent not merely that he may inadvertently dispense corrosive sublunate for calomel, or administer laudanum for some other dark fluid, or any such like errors, and thus directly cause death; but unless he adheres accurately and scrupulously to the minutest detail in the physician's prescription, the health of the patient and the reputation of the physician may alike suffer. It can serve no ately diagnose his client's disease and prescribe the proper remedies unless the drugs are properly propared and dispensed with scrupulous care.

"" That picture," remarked Mr. Goldbug has got the finest camera obscura I ever "Jim." remarked his old friend and fellow-citizen from Pumpville, with a look of intense pride, "sens you got to be millionaire your culture's jest wonderful." friends saying that he will not run for office he reminds, one very much of that other man who pinned a temperance pledge on his coat so that some one would ask him to drink, under the impression that he would

lips. "Pat," said a conceited coxcomb, tell me the biggest lie you can on the instant and here are two shillings for you." lived for about three quarters of an hour "Ah." said Pat, with a significant leer.

Your honor is a gintleman." A FRIEND, who is in the habit of breakfasting at a coffee-house, has made the discovery that the old adage of "nothing like leather" is a great mistake. He says that the steaks he gets every morning are very much like it.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line. THE PORTE DEMANDS THE RECALL OF THE

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SQUADRONS. The Porte has sent a note to its represent atives abroad, demanding the recall of the Ironclade, for an encreachment upon

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MARL by the S.S. Peiho up to the 14th ult.

The next Exclisit Mail, per the P. & O. Co's steamer Brindsi, may be expected to arrive on Wednesday, the 24th inst. It brings dates up to the 21st uit. The next American Mail by O. & O. S. S. Co,'s steamship Belgic may be expected here on or about Monday, the 22nd

instant. The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s Gaelie, with the following American mail, may be expected on or about the 2nd of June. The P. M. steamer City of Peking may \_looked for here about the 14th June.

RDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL -SUNDAY, MAY 21ST.

Deum, XI (Mercer) (1) (2); 120; Hymn, 304; Kyrie, VIII Marbeck (Mercer); Hymn, 146. Evensong :- Psalms, 117; Magnificat, 133; ceride is correct, we should not be able to Nune Dimittis, 143; Hymn, 144; Hymn, 150.

well to remember that the amount of The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Helios (Messrs Melchers & Co., Agents) left Singapore this morning (20th) for

> inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer | Guzette. Menclaus, from Liverpool, left Singapore this afternoon (20th) for Hongkong and

To-NIGHT the first performance of Chiarini's Circus will be given, and we have no doubt as much to the interest of the profession | a large amount of dollars will be drawn. The show promises to be one worth

charged at the Police Court, this morning, on suspicion of having stolen a \$100 note from the steam-tug Fame on the 19th inst. The master of the vessel, Mr Alexander Stopani, give evidence to the following effect: The accused are employed on board the vessel. and are the only members of the crew who have access to the cabin. The boy had been art and operated in this latter capacity engaged a fortnight ago, and the cook had on his patients. With the rapid ad- only been three weeks in the situation. vance of science and the consequent | Yesterday, Captain Stopani, his wife and increase of the tendency to subdivide children, left the vessel and instructed the labour, such a varied combination of boy to look after the cabin; previous to his to be quite incompatible with thorough- leaving, however, he placed a \$100 note and ness and progress; and also that if this one \$10 note in his wife's drawer in the important branch of the profession was cabin. The drawer was locked, but the to be conducted in a proper and efficient | key was placed under one of the cushions. manner, a course of special study and The boy was aware that money was kept in training was absolutely necessary. The the drawer as he had frequently seen Mrs. pharmacy and dentistry are now Stepani remove money from that place. separate and distinct branches of medi- They returned to the vessel about nine o'clock at night, and this morning Mrs cine and have special enactments to regulate their practice. In France, Stopani, on opening the drawer, discovered that the \$100 note was missing. The ment has existed for several years to accused were arrested on the above charge. When the late Sir Robert Christison | No other evidence than that of the Captain's went to Paris, some sixty years ago, he was taken, and the case was remanded till was much surprised when advised to

To-DAY shortly before one o'clock a murder

of a brutal, and it would seem premeditated

character, occurred in the lane which se-

parates the Gun Lascar quarters from the

-and to the day of his death Sir Robert other part of Macgregor Barracks. An

Indian girl about twelve years of age, was education of pharmacists and the intro- the victim, and the murderer was a Gun duction of proper restrictive measures Lascar named Tig Aram, belonging to A Company. The motive for the murder is with its heterogenous collection of arti- somewhat difficult to fix, but-it is said cles exposed for sale, was his abomina- that for some time past Aram has been importuning the girl to become his wife, the business of a general trader was not. The mother of the girl would not give her consent, and in revenge Aram literally vendor, and, while in the Recreation smashed in the head of the poor girl, this afternoon, with a chopper. The those to whom are entrusted the dis- scene of the murder is two or three yards to the east of the entrance to the Lascars' cookhouse, and immediately outside the door of a wooden hut occupied by a Chinaman who sells provisions to the Garrison. Deceased had gone inside the hut to purin the hands of the pharmacist. It is chase some provisions. Observing this the murderer ensconced himself in the door of the cookhouse with the chopper concealed | able who arrested him saw the earthenware behind him, and on the poor girl leaving the door of the provision vendor's place Aram at once made a rush from his place of concealment, and struck the girl on the head with the instrument smashing in her skull. He was at once secured by the good purpose for the physician to accur- military, placed in the guardroom, and ultimately taken to No. 2 Station, whence he was taken to the Central Station. The prisoner is a tall good looking young fellow about twenty-four years, who does not seem to be affected in the least by the gravity of the crime and the prospect before him. The corpse of the girl presents a horrible appearance, the of the skull being entirely driven in. WHEN a man goes around among his Three terrific blows had been delivered, and have resulted in outs of 5 inches, 43 inches, and 32 inches in length respectively, She has been a pleasant-faced girl, the features are in no way disturbed, and when THE Irlahman has his brains close to his the head is covered afford no evidence of the terrible injuries received. The poor child

after being received at the Hospital, where

everything was done to sustain life but

unconscious after receiving the wounds.

this connection was broken off, his comrades had offended in the same way before. would not allow him to feed with them, and thinking the Sergeant was the cause of his exclusion the murderer determined to have as the mother of the deceased states that about five months ago, Aram asked her, refused on account of the girl's youth, but trar General. that if he would wait until she, were fifteen else might get the girl he resolved to pre- with the markets in any way. yent such a result by murdering her. It is occurred in the Colony for years, and much | proprietor of a shop for three years. excitement has been created by it. An in-

THE professor who discovered how to preciety of Arts. By an antiseptic compound prisonment. and there seems to be no reason why, if | defendant paid no license. all that Professor Barff claims for boroglyeat all kinds of food at all seasons of the tion. Nor is this all. The delays of Billingsgate will no longer spoil fresh fish, and l Salt is nowhere compared with boroglycoride. It is cheap and tasteless. Unless Profesor Barff is mistaken, his new antiseptic compound is likely to revolutionize many of the industries of the world,—Pall Mall

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

A STITCH IN TIME. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL

" Sm; -- Can you enlighten me as to who keeps the correct time in this place ! occasionally find that the Town Clock is a minute or more behind or ahead of the gun-time, and that some faces of the said clock are further ahead or behind than the

others. Until a time-ball tis instituted, could not some better system of harmonising be inaugurated, in a small place like this, than that which has obtained for the last few weeks? No one, in this sense at least, ever desires to be either ahead of or behind the time, while under present circumstances, one or other alternative seems inevitable.

TIME-SERVER. Police Intelligence. (Refore H. E. Wodehouse Esq.)

ALLEGED ASSAULT. Wong Loi, farmer, was charged with assaulting Leung Fuk, coolie, on the 14th

Saturday, May 20.

The complainant, who has been in Hospital since Sunday last, said that on the 11th instant, while standing speaking with a friend in the Recreation Ground about the chinculty of getting employment here, the defendant, who had overheard the conversation, offered to find work for him. The complainant accepted the offer and stayed with the defendant that 'night. Next morning he, along with the defendant that he was going to Yau Mah Ti. in the Harbour which he learned was going any reasonable excuse for doing so. matter was reported to the Police and the to Singapore. He refused to go on board as he knew that if he did so he would be sold, but the defendant and the others in force. dragged him on board. After a time some of the men left and he managed to get over the side into a small boat and went ashore. On the 14th instant he again met the defendant and others in Hollywood Road. They seized hold of him, and took him to a house at the back of the Man Mo Temple, where they tied his hands behind his back; beat him on the chest, and left side with an iron bar, and cut one of his ankles with a knife. He tried to get away, but had only reached the door of the house when he was turned back by some of the men. A constable who was attracted by his cries of "savelife," made the men release him and told him to get another constable, and guarded the door of the house to prevent any of the men escaping. The complainant got another constable who arrested the defendant, as he was the man who had cut him, and ill-treated

him more than the others. The defendant said he was a medicine Ground, the complainant came and asked for some medicine. As he did not have the particular kind with him, the complainant assisted him to remove his goods to his house, where he remained over night. In the morning the complament left, taking with him one of the defendant's jackets. They met each other in Hollywood Road on the 14th instant, and the complainant, knowing that he had taken the jacket, started to run, pursued by the defendant In running the complainant cut his ankle on an earthenware jar which was lying in the street. The defendant said the Constjar which had cut the complainant.

The Constable was called, and said he had not seen any earthenware jar, as the defendant alleged The case was remanded until the 23rd

### (Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq.)

NUISANCES. Ching Ahoi, a blacksmith occupying the ground floor of house No. 9. Kai Ming Lane, was charged with permitting an accumulation of filth to remain in the neighbourhood of his house.

Michael J. Adams, Inspector of Nuisances said the defendant had for the last weel blocked the course of a stream which runs past his door, and caused an accumulation of filth. The neighbours complained of the stoppage of the water; and though witness had frequently knocked away the block, it

had always been replaced. A fine of 85, or ten days' imprisonment

Tang Kan and Ng Kwai Mun, both residing in Pun Lung Lane, were each fined \$5, or ten days' imprisonment, after having been convicted on the evidence of Inspector Adams, of allowing offensive and noisome matter to accumulate in front of their houses. The Inspector stated that he had frequently cautioned the parties against permitting the nuisance to exist, but withwithout avail. She was of course perfectly out effect.

> Chan Aluk and Lum Aman, residing at Nos. 103 and 105 Hollywood Road

BREACHES OF THE MARKETS ORDINANCE. revence. Disappointed in the Sergeant his Cheung shop, No. 88, Queen's Read West, pherson states; and, indeed, in the sweep- this, I put on more steam and jumped off when not sentimental. "Hands all round" fury turned upon the girl. This, however, was charged by the Registrar General with ingressertion just quoted, that gentleman into the six-foot way, leaving the French- may have its day, but its popularity, if ever is not so well supported as the other theory retailing salt fish contrary to the provisions has unwittingly done a grave injustice to men on the guard's van." that the inurder arose through joulousy, of the Markets' Ordinance, on the 15th men whose courage and endurance under Unfortunately for the invaders, they had quite ephemeral; and such a non-Scottish

to give the girl to him as a wife, that she Johnson, prosecuted on behalf of the Registory for many years previously to the time body of troops, and two trains had been Long after it has been deservedly forgotten. Inspector Orley said he sont Li Afat since, those very missionaries and their assumed that if the surprise party were "God Save our Gracious Queen," and or sixteen years old, she (the mother) into the defendant's shop on the 15th predecessors have from time to time, as successful, it would not allow the mail train "Auld Lang Syne," will retain their hold may be expected To-morrow, Sunday, would offer no objections. Since then he instant to purchase some salt fish. Wit, opportunity offered, been forwarding to to start, and if it were overcome by the of the hearts of our people. the 21st inst. It brings London dates has made the same request at different ness saw the fish given in exchange for Europe reports of the progress they were English and failed, the latter would of times. Fearing apparently that some one money. The defendant was not connected making in the religious work to which their course not allow the train to take its depar-

> A fine of \$20 was imposed, or twenty-one | Corea. What these missionaries tell us in | and, as General Miribel and his soldiers quest will, it is presumed, be held on days' imprisonment, and an order made to pay Inspector Orley \$1 for expenses.

> vent iron from rusting has made a much No. 342 Queen's Road was charged with a retirement, not to say concealment, they and cries were now borne down the tunnel. more important discovery, which is 'le- similar offence, admitted the charge and live among the people, speak their tongue, "The empty train, which had gained a scribed at length in the Journal of the So- was also fined \$20, or twenty one days' im- and are in daily and hourly communication terrific speed, had dashed into the front of

> Barif declares he is able to preserve for many complaints had been made to him published, a short time back, a very in- danger until it was almost upon him; almost any length of time all perishable by the stall keepers in the markets, that teresting work in two volumes entitled though even if he had been able to pull up articles of food. Fish, flesh, milk, and certain shopkeepers in the town sold salt Histoire de l'Eglise de Corée, to which we it would only have diminished the force of, fruit treated with this solution do not go lish, although that article was only allowed are principally indebted for the following and not averted, the inevitable collision-

> > GAMBLING. ment with hard labour.

CONVICTED OF STEALING HIS MOTHER'S'

widow said the convicted was her son, and | the treaty between Japan and Corea. had on several occasions stolen her property, which had induced her on this occawas sentenced to one month's imprison- a chapter to Corea in his Journeys in North and England becomes an island once more. ment with hard labour.

ARRYING PASSENGERS ON BOARD ADSTEAM-LAUNCH IN EXCESS OF NUMBER ALLOWED. Chaw Achai, master of the steam-launch Cum Shun, was charged by Sergeant Camp- | sufficiently with the information supplied bell with carrying seventeen passengers by the sources indicated above. When, more than was allowed by his license, on however, there appears to be any discre-

the 18th instant. Sergeant Campbell said he noticed the to accept the testimony of eye-witnesses. defendant's launch go alongside the Praya wall, and as the boat looked overcrowded, found in other directions, mostly in the he boarded her and counted the occupants. | publications of a bygone age, such as the They numbered 82, which was seventeen collections of voyages and travels issued by passengers in excess of the licensed number. Astley, Harris, and Pinkerton in the The defendant said there were several middle of the last and at the beginning of men who paid no passage money. -

ment, the magistrate imposed a fine of \$20, of the country, and other writers, English or one month's imprisonment with hard and foreign, have touched upon the subject.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A COLOUR SERGEANT OF

Joseph Meredith, Colour Sergeant of the Buffs, was charged, on remand from the 16th instant, with assaulting Mrs Freeman; wife of Lance Sergt. Freeman, on the 12th The case was not proceeded with, the

complainant asking for a remand to enable her to obtain legal advice. The case was remanded until the 23rd instant.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD. Five jinricksha coolies were each fined

The defendants said that they were not aware of there being any rule of the road

UTTERING BASE COIN.

Li Ahang was sentenced to one month' mprisonment with hard labour for uttering base coin. On the 18th instant he obtained cash, in exchange for three mace and two candareens which he represented to be silver, from Cheung Chan, money changer 236, Queen's Road. The money changer discovered, on examination, that the silver was bad, and, when the defendant attempted the same dodge on the following day, he had him arrested.

On the 15th instant Chin Ahing, shop coolie, demanded from Li Asan the payment of a sum of money which the latterowed him, and, on the demand not being complied with, struck the debtor a blow on the head with a bottle. The injured man had been in Hospital until to-day. Sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

to fourteen days' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. Three previous convictions | readiness. A certain Sunday in 1887 was for the same offence were recorded against him. Inspector Hennessy said that he had Frenchmen came quietly down to the known Viapoory for the last six months. during which time he had wandered about the colony without any visible means of subsistence.

Chan Hi, fishmonger, five times pre viously convicted, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court on the charge of stealing one clock and a brass pan from a cargo boat at Yau

Fourteen days' hard labour was imposed on Tam Kwai for having been found gambling in the streets this morning. He had been twice previously convicted of the same

GAMBLER.

#### COREA. From China and Corea by Charles H. Eden.

Of all the countries of the Far East. Corea—or, as it used to be the fashion to call it, "the Corea"-is the least known to Europeans, for its rulers have hitherto been more successful than the Japanese ever were in their policy of self-isolation. to explore the interior thoroughly

January, 1868, Mr Macpherson, the Chi- he struck down the foremost of his assailants Island. In his new poem he borrows a nese Commissioner of Customs, observed : and shouted to his stoker to set the train in -"When we cross the Tu-men we are motion, which he did. One of the three ductions, published thirty years ago, in Sarpedon, among a strange people, of whom little remaining Frenchmen, in consequence of which, looking to the possibility of a French more is known than of the natives of this, lost his footing and fell, but the other invasion, he exclaims Central Africa. Yet ten Roman Catholic two succeeded in getting on the engine, priests are believed to be scattered through where a terrific struggle ensued, in the Corea two are said to be residing in the course of which Robert Boyle, the stoker, capital, and four are known to have crossed was stabbed and thrown on to the line. | abandoned the old national nomenclature, | Melbrek. from Ohefoo in 1865. It is to be regretted | Walsh, however, succeeded in overcoming | which is at once so musical and so that the desire of contributing to the both his antagonists. Fresh assailants now correct, and adopted terms that possess Ulyases.

Sergeant of the Company whom Aram prisonment for throwing the remains of fish not stimulated these enterprising men to tion, but he was easily able to keep his fees which helps to spoil an effusion that, in intended to murder. It is said that into the drains in Hollywood, Road, thereby tread in the footsteps of those illustrious at bay with a long stoking iron. "When other respects, is not particularly happy, some time ago Arani wished to marry a causing a great stench and nuisance. In servants of religion, from whom, for so they found," said Walsh afterwards, "that True enough, the objections we urge against Chinese woman and thereby lost caste. After spector Mulgraves said the parties fined many years, Europe learned all she know they couldn't get on the engine, and that it are of a sentimental character; but they regarding China.

> extraordinarily trying circumstances is un- assumed that both lines would be clear for effusion cannot possibly, we think, receive Mr. Sharp, of Messrs Sharp, Toller and doubtedly worthy of great admiration. Not | the despatch of the trains carrying the first | any favour on the north side of the Tweed.

demands a word of notice. The visit of rearward French trains—one on either line This morning Inspector Baker and a the recent Japanese mission to Corea - heard the crash of the collision and the year. Lamb would nover be out of season, party of Police caught five Chinamen en- having supplied an opportunity of acquiring shricks which rent the air, but were unable and salmon could always be in good condi- gaged in gambling in the back yard of the a further knowledge of the people, a Japa- in spite of their strennous efforts to pull up ground floor of No. 81 Wanchai Road, nese editor, following the example set him with an ficient anddenness to avoid running Several others who were also gambling by a higher civilisation, interviewed one of into the chaos of smashed carriages, masonry, flesh will never go bad, nor milk turn sour. | made their escape. A fine of \$20 was im- | the leading secretaries on its return home, | chalk, and mangled human beings which posed on each or one month's imprison- and obtained from him a description of the blocked their way." The English commanstate of the country and the habits and dant soon arrives at the station, where customs of the people. This Sir Harry S. | General Miribel handed him his sword, Parkes, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister in with the words-"Monsieur, here are a Japan, caused to be translated, and it has thousand French prisoners of war for you. Liu Afü, rice-pounder, admitted stealing since been published as a Parliamentary Walsh receives a handsome pension and a one pair of cotton trousers from Kwan paper, together with a number of his de- knighthood. France is thrown into another Afong, widow, on the 19th instant. The spatches to the Foreign Office respecting of those "tremendous and bloody revolu-Dr. Williamson, again, a Protestant mis- swift and determined action of Lord Salissionary at Chefoo, who has travelled much | bury's Government," saves our country sion to charge him with the theft. He in Northern China, Manchuria, &c., devotes from a long war; the tunnel is blown up, China, and, though he has never visited

the country himself, he has met Coreans on several occasions, and has in that and other ways obtained materials for a brief sketch, which in most respects agrees pancy, it has naturally been deemed wiser Scattered notices of Corea are also to be the present century. Nearly 150 years Ngtwithstanding the defendant's state- ago, too, Du Halde published a description For many reasons, however, it has been thought best, in endeavouring to give an account of Corea, to consult the newest and freshest sources of information, which have been particularised above.

### THE DOOM OF THE CHANNEL

... A nunared teet below the bed of the Channel lies the gigantic ruin of one of the and occupied by a brutal French army, and singing thus peace was only concluded at a heavy cost. This time, however, the plot is laid in different lines. A battle is fought in the tunnel itself, the invasion is nipped in the bud, and, except for Sir Edward Watkin, the affair comes to a most pleasant conclusion. The tunnel, with a double set of rails, is opened in 1885, but proves a horrible fiasco for the shareholders, who decide to employ it for goods traffic, "with the the term. exception of a couple of trains daily. Meanwhile, the clouds arise on the political horizon, a "dastardly outrage was perpetrated on British subjects in Paris, and war came to be within measurable distance. Now was carried out one of the crafticat pieces of strategy recorded in modern history." There was no surprise at the expdus of great numbers of Frenchmen from England, hastening home before the outbreak of the unticipated hostilities. large body of French troops were secretly concentrated at Ardres, twenty miles from the French outlet of the tunnel. Arms and equipments were quietly collected in the day fixed upon for the adventure. Fifty Tunnel station at Dover and booked their ulaces. The doors were locked in accordance with the usual custom, and the train was under steam. Being Sunday, officials were few in number: suddenly "a shrill whistle, the preconcerted signal, was heard inside the station, and in an instant every Englishman on the premises, except, luckily, the two men on the engine, was | "To the great cause of Freedom drink, my friends seized, gagged, and bound, the English end of the Channel Tunnel thus falling into the hands of an enemy, just as the good folks of Dover, in blissful ignorance of all danger, were preparing for their night's rest.". "Meanwhile four heavy trains, each

freighted with a thousand soldiers, were on 20,000 more French troops-were waiting to i follow, full of enthusiasm at the thought of in the habit of using the words "Britanat last hoisting their standard on the nis," "British," and "Britons" where Mr hitherto inaccessible shores of Albion. The complete plan, of course, was that the the song under notice. Everybody know small surprise party should seize the Dover station and hold it, without giving any alarm to the inhabitants of the town, long enough to admit of the safe arrival of the train-loads of troops, who would, in their turn, at once attack and occupy the fortifi- So said Burns, and in one of his letters, h cations commanding the entrance to the tunnel, and thus enable the main body of and no foreigner has as yet been permitted the invading army to pass through unharm- Warren Hastings had been impeached ed." To the pluck of George Walsh, the Writing from Newchwang, the most driver, England owes its escape from northern of the treaty-ports of China, and invasion; for, seeing what had happened the nearest to the Corean frontier, in from his engine, "and retaining his perve, spectively, were fined 85, or ten days' im. advancement of the general knowledge has endeavoured to force Walsh from his peal- neither of these qualities, and the use of Glaucus (s.)

we were going faster and faster, they ought not to be deemed less forcible on Our sources of information respecting implored me to stop, and told me, what I that account, seeing that patriotism, the Corea and its people are scanty enough, had suspected before, that there was another object of the song, is a thing of sentiment. Chang Wing, master of the Kwong On but matters are not so bad as Mr. Mac- train coming along the line; when I heard and that lyrical poetry itself is nothing

when he wrote, but also continuously ever despatched on each line. It had been the truly national anthems "Rule Britannia. lives were devoted-unhappily, often, in ture for a country whose hostility would The defendant admitted having sold the more senses than one—as well as large have been announced by the attack. The one of the most brutal crimes which has fish, but in small quantities. He had been stores of information respecting the in- first of the French trains now steamed stitutions and the manners and customs of | along the clear line into the English station, their letters we can hardly refuse to be- alighted, they heard the echo of the awful lieve; for though, owing to persecutions crash which announced the destruction of and prohibitory edicts on the part of the their means of retreat, and the death and Ng Cheung Wai, of the Hoi Ki Shop, Government, they are obliged to remain in mutilation of their comrades, whose shricks with them. From these letters Père Ch. the two French trains on the same line, the which he calls boroglyceride, Professor Inspector Orley stated in this case that Dallet, himself a missionary, compiled and driver of which had no warning of his had for months even in the hottest weather: to be retailed in the markets. He said the particulars respecting Corea and the which completely blocked both lines, and brought down huge masses of the masonry Another good source of information also of the tunnel. The drivers of the two tions"-an outbreak which, with "the -Overland Mail.

# DUMFRIES AND THE LAUREATE.

The Dumfries and Galloway Standard is entinently Scotch, as the extract appended will show :-

It seems that a new song by the Poet Laureate, entitled "Hands all Round." which was suggested by the late attack upon the Queen, has displeased some of the Good Templar Lodges because, as they say, it tends to encourage the use of alcoholic "stimulants in toast-drinking. Whether Mr Tennyson's lyric is fairly amenable to this charge we do not attempt to decide; we only shall venture to suggest in regard to it that the "toasting" he refers to was meant by him to be taken in a metaphorical sense; and that healths may, and often have been. toasted in water, as well as in whisky or wine. On other grounds than this the song lies open to serious animadversion. As pointed out by our London correspondent. it has an aggressive ring about it that cannot but be displeasing to our peaceloving community, though it may sound

For us the song is specially objectionable because it knocks the venerable "Britannia" greatest triumphs of human skill . . . and from her old perch of merited honour and of the greatest mistake of which a record sets up an inferior genius. "England," in can be found in the whole history of our her room. In so doing, Mr Tennyson nation." So runs the mournful sentence displays bad taste, we think, if not somewhich commences the latest ingenuity of thing worse. He means to pass off his and some others, got into a hoat thinking 25 cents, or one day's imprisonment, for Channel Tunnel literature in the new piece as a patriotic effusion, yet he uses driving their jinrickshas on the wrong side number of Macmillan. It is only a few provincial terms throughout, in opposition of that, he was taken to one of the steamers. of Queen's Road Central without having weeks ago that the tunnel was doomed to to the time-honoured general ones used by the same fate in a little brochure (noticed previous British poets when penning in The Overland Mail at the time). Then national odes or lyrics. With them it was points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c. it was taken by a party of "the Allied not England, but Britannia that "rules the Brothers of the Amity Lodges of the waves;" and when sulogising the country Freemasons." The bloody battle of Guild- and its naval renown they thought not of ford was fought and lost, London was taken one portion of it merely, but the whole,

" Britannia needs no bulwark, No towers along the steep. Her march is on the mountain wave. Her home is on the deep."

The personification "Britannia" satisfies the natriotic sentiment of the Scotch, and does ample justice to that of the English and Ireland being one of the British Isles, her nationality is not altogether ignored by

But the Poet Laureate magnifies his own portion of the United Kingdom at the expenso of the rest; a thing which he was quite at liberty to do if he liked, as a private the latest London and Colonial Papers, and gentleman, but certainly not as one of the salaried officials of the nation. He makes his own particular country included in to communicate with the Editor in the anguage that is gushingly heroic, and take credit for deeds of unequalled valour ignoring altogether the existence of Britannings if she had become speechless or craven hearted, if not something like a Thomson, in his grand patriotic poem, "Liberty," expresses a noble wish later advices, private or otherwise, than his in appropriate words:

By those three virtues be the frame sustained Of British Freedom:-independent life: Integrity in office; and o'er all. Supreme, a passion for the commonweal."

Are not these lines finer and also truer alike to fact and sentiment than those in which "the great cause of freedom" is associated with South Briton by Mr Tenny- Jan.

And the great name of England round and

It was the same great post too, Thomson, who exclaimed. "Ye generous Britons venerate the plough."

And it would be an easy matter for us, lish as well as Scotch, to prove that they were Tennyson employs mere provincialisms in who it was that sang.

#### " Be Britons, but to Britons true, Amang oursel's united. For never but by British hands Mann British wrange be righted."

in language characteristically strong, stated how it cut him to the heart to read that by the Commons of England. Even Mr Tennyson, intensely Anglican as he is, has sometimes condescended to recognise the actuality of the Northern portion of our verse or two from another of his own pro-

It is a great pity, we think, that he has | Marina.

it comes to enjoy any, will, we think, be

# Quotations

	Hongkong,	May 20	
OPIUM	I-New Patna,	cash,	\$585
"	Old J,	cash	<b></b> .
. 19	New Benares,	cash,	585
,,	Old "	cash,	$562\frac{1}{2}$
"	Old New Malwa, c	redit,	640
	Allowance, Ta	els	56
17	Old Malwa, co	rodit,	700
	Allowance, To	els	48

Exchange.	
Bank, Wire,	3/9
" Domand,	-379 <b>}</b>
,, 30 days sight,	$3/9\frac{3}{8}$
4 months' sight,	3/93
lredits, ,, ,,	3/10
Documentary 4 months sight,	3/104
ndia, Wire,	225
, demand,	$225\frac{1}{2}$
hanghai, demand,	72 <del>3</del>
on a little little	73
old Leaf, 99½ fine	27.50

#### Shares. (For Share Quotations, see Page 4.)

Temperature. (Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises.

Queen's Road.) Hongkong, May 20.

DAROMETER—	U A.M	• • • • • • •	20.0
$\mathbf{D}_{0}$ .	1 P.M	****	29.7
$\mathbf{D}_{0}$ .	4 P.M		
THERMOMETER-	- 9 a.m		83
<b>1</b> 00.	1 P.M		84
10o.	4 P.M		ر' ا
Do. (W	et bulb	) 9 л.м.	81
<b>D</b> o	Do		
Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	<u></u>
Do. Ma	ximum	. 1	85
De. Minin			81
			· · · · · ·
Force of Windows Dry Thomas Wet Thomas Weather Hours of Ra Quantity fal	면면 i ·		1
Direction Force of Dry T'm Wet T'm Weather Hours of Quantity	Barometer T'meter at	#¥	1
L 프로 플러크 및 유.	meter atta	AROME' HERMO TER, &	
្តីខ្លួន ម៉ូន ខ្លួ		7772	
ER. BESS	P ()		

·	D	o.	N Iin	In	Do. cimu um (	4 P.M. m over night	85 81	: 
Quantity fallen	Weather	Wet T'mometer.	Force of Wind	Direction of Wind	Barometer	THERMOMETER, TER, &	-	
1	b.c.m.	78.0	8	<	29.82 83.0	Previous day at 4 r.w.	Honokono	, <b>1</b>
1	b.c.m.	78.5	Ç	<b>S</b> 2	29.78 95.0	On date at 10 a.m.	kono.	Telegrans
1	0.0	74.0	20- <u>4</u>	SE	29.86 79.0	Previous day nt 4 P M.	Амот	왕
	n.r.	74.0	3 -	X 内	26 BO	On date at 10 A.M.	OY.	20rn Ma
	b.c.m.	0.10		N.F.	99.73 68.0	Previous day at 4 P.M.	поктив	Mat, 1882
	0,6	65.5	) 	300	68 0 00 00	On date	опи	
11		79.5	,,,	WNW	29.95 84.9	On date at 10 A.M.	IV W	
11	J.0.	90.1 90.1	10	WB	29 87 28 2	On date at 4 P.M.	чини.	

BAROMETER, level of the sen in inches, tens, THERMOMETER. in Fahrenheit degrees and-

tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind is registered every two FORCE OF WIND .- 0 calm. 1 to 8 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent. STATE OF WEATHER .- II. Chear blue sky, C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Heil. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. -P.-Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening.

ters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. RAIN. - The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches. tens and hundreds.

V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Cahn. The let-

Shipping Intelligence. The following lists are corrected from from other sources. Consignees are invited event of any inaccuracy occurring in this list as compiled from the papers and other information at his command. The Editor will, at all times, be glad to receive any additions to the list from those who have

VESSELS TO ARRIVE. From. 5. Stillwater. New York 14. Corea, London Hamburg 16, Paul. 4. Truth (s.), Sunderland 6, Flaming (s.) Hull 15, Carl Ritter. Hamburg . Susanne Cardiff 18. Marathon. London 31, Belted Will London , Tanjore, Cardiff 15, P. J. Carleton Cardiff. 15, Ice King (s.), New York 17, Grecian, Cardiff 17. Lucy A. Nickela le, Hansa. Hamburg 21. Emblem (s.). Cardiff 24. Loudoun Castle (s.). London 5. Ethel Caine (s.) Mar. 5, C. D. Bryant, New York , Mabel, 🔠 New York II, Ella S. Thayer Cardiff. 5. Kenmure Castle. 25, Invincible, Penarth . Nearclus, London : 1, Helios (s.). April Triesto 4, Minard Castle (a.), Antwerp LEFT, BUT DATE OF DEPARTURE UNKNOWN Minnie Allen. London Lady Bowen, Australia Melrose, Australia Evy Reed. Australia

LOADING FOR CHIEFA AND JAPAN PORTS. At London .- Steamer's via Suez Canal Glenartney. Glenearu, Bengloe.

Strathmore. Glenfalloch. Sailing Vessels Titania.

At Liverpool.

Manelaus (s.) Achilles (s.)

I have not had the opportunity of visiting Corea, but have seen numbers of Coreans at the Palisade Gate on the borders of the country, have met the annual embassy to Peking, and have had a good deal of intercourse with several Coreans who were on a visit to Che-foo; moreover, I have had information from Chinamen who have visited the country as traders; hence the following observations may be taken as sub-

stantially, if not perfectly, correct. . Corea is a peninsula lying obliquently N.W. by S.E., lat. 34° 40' and 42° 30', and long. 125° to 129° E., bounded on the east by the Sea of Japan, on the south by the Yellow Sea, on the west by the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pe-chih-li, and on the north by the rivers Ya-lu-kinng and Tu-mun which separate the country from Chinese and Russian Manchuria respectively.

The area is estimated at 79,414 square miles, exclusive of the numerous islands which crowd its southern and western shores, or more than one and a quarter times larger than Shan-tung, and more than three times larger than Scotland ; this may startle some who have looked Corea as an insignificant peninsula hardly worthy of consideration. It is a land of mountains, which, as a rule, are higher than those of Shan-tung; many on the seaboard reaching an elevation of from 1,000 to 8,000 feet, according to the measurements of our mutical surveyors. They appear tumbled about in all directions, but -both the Chinese and Roman Catholic missionaries coincide in affirming that the prevailing directions of the ranges is north and south, or N.W. by S.E. The loftiest an pear to lie on the north between lat. 46; and 42°, where the two great rivers take their rise. The highest mountain known

and is called Hien-fung by Europeans, after the late Emperor of China; it reaches the elevation of 8,114 feet; the next attains the height of 6,310, and is called Tao-kwang after that Emperor's father. The valleys to their summits with dense forests. The chief river is the Ya-lu-klang.

at the south-eastern extremity of this range,

which partly forms the northern boundary, but which is admitted by all to belong to Corea; it is called the Ayekinng by the Chinese. It has two main sources; one on the southern slopes of those prodigious mountains from which the Soongari takes its rise, and the other in the north-eastern portion of the peninsula. These unite about lat. 40° 50', long. 1253 15' E., and form a stream of large dimensions, having three months, the eastern, control, and western. The first is the deepest, and has the strongest current; the central is less powerfule and the western i comparatively small and safe, and is about 150 li, or 45 miles, from the harbour of Ta-ku-shan, the emporium of the timbertrade. The navigation of the eastern branch is interdicted by the Coreans, and Chinamen found attempting to use it are put to death. Sandbanks abound in all directions, and a bar impedes each debouchement; but Chinese assure me that navigation is comparatively easy, and that our large steamers could enter the eastern. branch. The river should certainly be explored, as the Chinese assert that it is as deep and wide as the Soongari, and, moreover, is about the only great river still unknown to us : its great valley is extremely fertile and thickly wooded. The second in rank is the Tu-mun, which rises on the eastern slopes of the northern ranges, feceives many tributaries, and flows on toward the eastern sea-a great wide river. At the town Hunchun, it is about 300 yards wid in summer, and about 20 feet deep in the. control at this abnum it has I freet of water for several months in the year. The river next in importance is that on which the

partly to strong tides among islands and rocks. The commander of one of her Majesty's gun-boats told me that, on a cruise one summer, he anchored in deep water, and in a few hours found himself in a shalthere are several deep and well-sheltered havens on the western side. On the eastern

const throughout there is deep water, and notes few most excellent harbours, among which Chosan on the south and Broughton on the north are conspicuous." and dale, and river and sea, but lying

The climate is magnificent; for Corea possesses not only all the advantages of hill the very mouth of the great Chinese channel, it receives the full force of the south west monsoon, with all its fertilizing and genial influences. As a consequence, many of its productions reach a maturity and perfection far surpassing that of Shan-tung or North China. The winter is also much ·less severe, and the summer far more enjoyable than on the mainland.

The country is divided into eight provinces, and these are subdivided into smaller jurisdictions, as in China. The capital is called Seoul' by the natives, King-i-tao. by the Chinese. It the province of Kiengieto, and has good water communication with the sca. King, though in a great measure independent sovereign, yet recognizes the Whang-ti of China by a yearly tribute. and I am inclined to believe that, were it no for the material advantages on the part of the Coreans which this embassy enjoys in the way of barter and information, it would

long since have ceased. The people clearly belong to the same stock as the Mongols, Manchus, Japanese, and Chinese. They are shorter than the inhabitants of North China, and darker, but franker and much more like Japanese in their manners; they are a brave people, excellent friends, but dangerous focs. have had proofs of both these qualitiesfirst, in the way in which the converts stood by the Roman Catholic priests in their evil hour, hiding them and risking their lives for them, and, finally, succeeding in conveying those who remained after the general punish them for these dreadful murders, and the spirited way in which they have scribed. repelled several other descents-among others, the late visit of the Russian gunboats. The careful conveyance of shipwrecked mariners to Newchwang, and the destruction of the "General Sherman." which went into their river armed to the teeth, also illustrate their character. Judging from what I have seen of them, I like

profitable intercourse with them. own supremacy-he invested him with the made of a fine grass, heautifully woven, have signals which are faithfully observed,

turists, artisans, and traders, dwellers in gendral use. est portion of China Proper; less cold in taels or 100,000L.

through Southern Manchuria. Hence it is the East. for very short periods. Corea has, in the China.

began to grow into power, and eventually went there.

hard fighting. The Coreans were great in | found in the north. which may measure three or four miles, | would be a large demand were the country | finitely | preferable | to | Formosa, - From |

two such gateways on opposite sides. Some dress than grass-cloth for a climate like of these ruined fortresses are found in the Corea: the Coreas at the gate alleged that low plain of the Liau-ho, where they evi- they formerly purchased 30,000 pieces of dently depended on their wide, wet ditches foreign manufactures yearly. They do not as a main source of strength; two such he appear to have any woollen manufactures not far from this port-rown. Others occu- the only thing I could hear of in this way by the tops of isolated hills in the plain for the mulberry-tree is cultivated in many pertains to both these rivers—they are frozen- the mountain range that bounds it on the places, and they produce silk, but manucapital stands. It has been surveyed by The western coast is dangerous, owing fortresses are exclusive of the existing and climate of Corea, there can be no doubt Water, &c., are given, previous knowledge in the time of the Corean domination, and for exportation. were at its close the scenes of recorded, in

> Among the lofty mountains which separate Corea from Manchuria, and also in the valley of the Ya-lu-king, are independent mountaineers who defy alike the power of China and Corea. They have been, believe, several times attacked by mandarins and their forces, but it has been found impossible to dislodge them from their mountain fusinesses. They appear to be Manchus, and are partially civilized. They employ themselves in gathering medicina roots, cutting down trees which they float down the rivers to the Ya-lu-kiang, and in seeking for gold. There are certain points of meeting between them and the Chinese and Coreans; at these places they sell their medicine and wood, purchase a variety of commodities, and invariably pay the balance

in gold, which appears to be plentiful. The houses of the better classes Coreans, especially in the north, are oblong. and of one story. The door is curiously set. cooking, and a small rectangular space for working; three or four feet, inwards the begins, which forms the floor of the remainder of the house. At the further l end of the "kang" are two compartments family. The "kang" is built and heated. food, as is the practice of the Chinese. the north the windows are invariably

The houses of the poor have also the dispensable "kang" and the two rooms the end; but the door is at the side. one end of the house contains the hard prepared circular indentation in which they shell and prepare their millet : the poor have generally a cow tied up inside in the same place. The rich have their cattle. grinding-stones and mills, and grain, outside the dwelling, often in circular outhouses. They have their cities, towns, and villages as in China, and the more important places are all defended by walls and the determined and successful stand they of the poor in the north build houses in the gences, which we have before referred to.

> boys: they allow the hair to grow long all on the other hand, is a giant among its over the head; afterwards it is parted in kind—as large as an ordinary horse, and is Japan.\* the centre and the back portion plaited into shod and harnessed for agricultural pur a long tail; at marriage this tail is cut off poses. The Coreans have also the dog and and sold to the Chineso'; hence the quantities of human hair for sale at the fairs.

In the north the poor do not wear much them, admire their pluck, and anticipate cotton, but almost universally dress in a the time when the country will be fully species of grass-cloth made from a fibrous to China, and constitute a portion of the opened, and we shall have pleasant, and plant which grows abundantly. This cloth bleaches well like linen, and a crowd of Co. | coast. Corea appears early in Chinese history, reans looks remarkably clean and pleasant. the first notice being B.c. 1122. The In the south they wear cotton, and, like by most pernicious laws and regulations; famous Shang dynasty had been over- those in the north, are always in white. The there are only three places where trade thrown, and the Chow dynasty had entered | wealthy wear silk dresses : sometimes their | with Chinese is allowed, and only for brief into power, led on by its first king, called own silk and sometimes Chinese manu- seasons at stated intervals. These trading Woo. The Viscount of Ke, one of the facture. Their shoes are mostly made of places are called "gates," the chief of which principal supporters of the old regime, re- stout twine carefully plaited; the soles are is on the south of Fung-whang-chung; the fused to acknowledge the sovereignty of made first and then the uppers are in second is near Hun-chun, not far from King Woo, and fied to Corea, then called geniously fastened on; these shoes wear Passiette; and the third is now hardly any-Chau-seen. The King respected his at well. They have also straw and leather thing else than a military station. tachment to his former master, and took a shoes, as the Chinese, and these are sharp- consequence is that a large amount of illicit very Chinese-like expedient at once to save pointed. In the north hats are frequently traffic goes on between the ports on the the feelings of the Viscount and assert his made of horse-hair; they also have hats east of Shan-tung and Corea; the traders

supremacy over the country. Du. Haldo the late Ming dynasty in China. Their to the country.

thousand years, been more than once oc-lis alphabetical, and resembles the Japanese tries which are stapidly and ignorantly empied by Chinese armies, and even ad- in many respects ynow, however, the Chi- closed against them like Corea. ministratively incorporated into the directly nese characters and classics are taught in | War is a terrible evil in every aspect, but

with a gateway protected by outworks on opened up; this is extremely probable, as each face, or one or two miles with only cotton is a much safer and more pleasant | Williamson,

east. Others again occupy lower peaks of facture it to a very limited extent; they, that range itself, peaks rising steeply to however, sell fire coloured silk thread at heights of 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the ad- the gates to the Chinese, and weave it for jacent plains and valleys. All these rained their own use. Looking at the position walled cities of Southern Manchuria, as that the best qualities of silk could be raised is not necessary. The demand for these Lind-yuen, Hai-ching, Kai-chow, &c., near-there in great quantities, and also that the drinks is so much on the increase, in all countries not in the Union are the Ausly all of which were equally fortified cities eggs of their silk-worms would be valuable parts of the world, that the outlay for the tralasian Group, and S. Africa. Corean paper is made chiefly from the

bark of the mulberry-tree, and is famous ill over the north of China, especially for its texture and strength; it is exported in large quantities at the gates, and snuggled on the sea-coast. They use it for handkerchiefs, partition-walls, windows, umbrellas, &c., &c. Medicines are produced in innumerable variety; the most renowned is Gensing, a famous tonic, which constitutes one of the most important articles of barter with the Chinese. The better qualities are | Cheung-shan Hom. of higher value than gold, and so it forms a convenient substitute for money. The medicinal plants and preparations are high-

ly prized by the neighburing Celestials.

obacco is grown in many places, and wideused by the natives. Trees are numerous and various. The elm attains a great height, rising fifty feet without a branch, and attaining three feet diameter at the butt; next in importance are pines, of which there are three kinds, in a corner, adjoining which is a boiler for | in addition to the cedar. There are three species of oak, but only one of any commercial value; three varieties of birch and cork-trees are abundant, as well as a tree in colour like the beech, the wood of which is hard, dry and heavy, which constitute the sleeping-rooms of the like iron. The hawthern is common, and the wild fig not infrequent; and several generally, by the fire which also cooks their kinds of nutbearing trees and bushes are found in many places. The valley of the Ya-lu-kiang has attained a wide celebrity for its massive pines; and in view of its contiguity to the great iron and coal districts in Manchuria, and of its grand water com-

munication with the Gulf of Pe-childli, it may yet become one of the chief buildingyards in China, in the grand future which unquestionably lies before this country. Several of the islands are also renowned for their trees, and Chinese sailors often land, and try either to steal or purchase: one trader told me, you had nothing to do but climb the mountain and cut down a tree, when it rolled of itself into the sea.

The domestic animals resemble the Chimassacre safely to Che-foo; and second, in towers, which are often formidable. Many nese, but there are some singular divermade against the French, who tried to same way as is adopted by the immigrants The horse is not larger than an ass, and is in Manchuria, which I have already de- not like a pony, but is a miniature horse, and when properly cared for is the very the following countries: They have a curious custom relating to effigy of a diminutive hunter. The bullock. cat, and the pig, but smaller than on the mainland. They have their share of wild beasts: welves and tigers abounding in the orders on Shanghai, and vice versa. north: their skins form part of the tribute barter which goes on at the gates and on the

The commerce of the country is hampered sovereignty of that territory; and from this | with broad brims and flower-pot tops; their and Manchester cloth and other foreign | Post Office, Shanghai.

period the Emperors of China have claimed costume, as a whole, is after the fashion of articles thus find their way from Chefoo ingives an account of the history and wars of buttons and ornaments are commonly of In presenting these remarks I wish to Corea in an appendix to his great work. Samber, which must be plentiful. Their | draw attention not so much to what Corea Mr. T. T. Meadows summarises its history cups and dishes are, for the most part, of is, as to what it could be made. Obviously copper, or rather a composition in which it is a country of great capabilities. The "Corea is described in the earliest no- that motal largely provails : these itensils people possess capacities of no mean detices of authentic Chinese records as a coun- appear to be first cast, then turned. In the scription; they are intelligent, acute, and try inhabited by a population of agricul- south, clay and porcelain dishes are more in ingenious, and, what is better, of a resolute. character. The climate is extremely saluhouses and living together in villages and The native coin is reported to be made of brious; the resources of the country are cities. Its geographical position accounts a species of hard-baked clay, but they manifold, embracing all kinds of grain, for this. The bulk of it lies in the same readily use Chinese copper cash, and are fruit, vegetables and wood, with coal, iron, latitude with the original seat of the civilis- also acquainted with Japanese silver coins. and the most important metals. The water ing Chinese people, the middle and south- They greatly prize silver in sycee form, and communication is fair, and the harbours, ern portions of the provinces of Chih-li and buy it by touch and weight. The value of especially on the south and east, most ex-Shan-si and the province of Shan-tung; commodities now sold or bartered at the cellent, Nothing is wanting for the adand, surrounded as it almost is by seas, its three fairs at the N.W. gate of Corea each vancement of the country but the stimulus climate is more equable than that of that old- year is estimated at not more than 300,000 and guidance of western religion and civilization. It/ought to be opened to winter, less hot in summer; hence, Chinese | Coreans are possessed of considerable | European intercourse; it is the only councivilization there found a suitable home at ingenuity, as evinced in their garments and try of any importance which remains a very early period. On the other hand, manufactures. Their guns and cannon closed against us. One party says we its almost insular position has served to especially deserve attention; they are all have no right to force ourselves upon preserve it as the habitat of a separate breech loaders, and far more efficient than an unwilling people; another, that the nation, distinct in manners and language. the clumsy articles used by their neighbours: Coreans are happy as they are; while a Chinese governments have never been some of the breech-londers, taken by the third looks partly at the expenses of war. powerful on the seas, and though expedi- French were of the most beautiful make It strikes me that mankind have common tions have occasionally been despatched by and finish. Their boats and junks are interests in each other and duties towards sea from the Shau-tung peninsula to the made wholly of wood, without a nail in one another, and that it is the duty of the opposite coasts of Corea, still, military them; the planks are fixed with strong strong to help the weak; the intelligent, operations and international intercourse tough wooden trenails, which are most offi- the ignorant; and the civilized, those who have, practically speaking, been conducted cient. I examined one of their junks which are lower in the scale of advancement. by the northerly and, as regards the came across to Chefoo, and it was a very Hence, I believe, it is at once the duty and Mongols and Manchus, exposed land route fair specimen of such craft as is found in privilege of such countries as Great Britain and America to lead the van, and use the that, though Corea has, in the past two They have a language of their own which power God has given them to open up coun-

governed dominious" of the Whang-ti of their schools, and every Corean who wishes it seems a condition of progress in this fallen China, that state of things has lasted only to rise must master the sacred books of world; and, in view of the advantages, moral, intellectual, and spiritual, which man, been independent as regards internal | Chinese and natives agree in declaring | would accrue to a people brought into full government; though, on the other hand, that the country is rich in minerals. Coal contact with the blaze of true civilization, ts rulers have habitually, as it were, yield- is in common use in many parts; iron is the cost would be immeasurably countered, with rare exceptions, the homage of [mined and manufactured; silver-ore and ] balanced. But the opening up of this vassals to each line of undoubted Whang- glena are common; one hill is reported to country might be effected without war. tis. This has, for instance, been the case be composed of silver! Gold was early Representations of such a character might without intermission for the last 650 years, known to the Coreans; Kwemfer tells us, be made through the Chinese Government many parts of the country are often covered during the Yuen, Ming, and the present in his account-of Japan, that the first gold as would, perhaps, accomplish the object; brought into that country was from Corea, for negotiations might be entered into, "In the earliest periods Corea was A.p. 605, during the reign of the Empress directly, with the annual Corean Embassy called Chan-seen, and has at times been Sui-ko. It must be very plentiful: they do at Peking? or, if diplomacy failed, a ropolitically divided into several states, anot set the value upon it which the Chinese source still remains, which might obviate as Hway, Shin-han, Yuh tsoo, Pili-tse, do ; and it is surmised that its value as any great loss of life, if not bloodshed and Sin-lo. In the second century after compared with silver, must be low, as it altogether. Let a large force, naval and Christ, a new state, called Kaon-le, was in Japan when European traders first military, which clearly—in the eyes of the Coreans themselves—would be irresistible absorbing all the others, gave its name, There appears to be a variety of clays from appear at their capital, explain our motives, written by Occidentals 'Corea,' to the which excellent pottery is made; the manu- and demand such concessions as are conpeninsula. About A.D. 385, at a time when factory best known to Europeans is that sistent with natural justice. Let it be seen China was torn by internal dissensions, the near Chosan from whence pottery is said to that we are in carriest, and let such Coreans possessed themselves of the whole he exported to Japan across the narrow arrangements be made as would secure of the country east of the Lian-ho, which channel. All the chief coreals are found peace until the natives had discerned our they retained for 260 years, till A.D. 645, in abundance, and vegetables of endless true motives and the advantages of dealing when they were attacked by the then variety grow as in Shan-tung; grapes, with us, and then intercourse would go on Whang ti or Emperor of the powerful Tang apricots, peaches, plums, apples, pears, and of its own accord. This, of course, would dynasty, and expelled after several years of gooseherries, currants, and strawberries are entail some expense, thought not so much as appears at first sight; for it is just about the character of an actual or personal correthe construction and defence of fortified The cotton produced in Corea is far as cheap to keep our ships on duty as laid spondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied places, rains and vestiges of which, now, superior to that in any part of China; it is up in idleness or stationed in unimportant music, &c. The charge on them is the same after a lapse of 1,200 years, meet the eye long in the staple, and fine in quality, just quarters. And then the profit would soon as for books, but, whatever the weight of of the traveller on all sides as he moves like the best kinds of Carolina cotton; it appear in the shape of increased demands a packet containing any partially written through the eastern half of this province, appears to be very expensive. They are for our manufactures. A little additional paper, it will not be charged less than 5 They are everywhere known to the people very fond of foreign cotton cloth, and buy outlay is a poor excuse for neglecting such cents. as Corean fortresses.' They are of all, it largely from the Chinese at the gates, as an undertaking; and sad-will it be for sizes, from the single round tower, with the | well as snuggle considerable quantities | Great Britain if the day comes when chartraces of a small encircling court, to the every year on the coast. A merchant in ges of this kind will weigh against deeds of surrounding works of a city, usually Passielte assured no of their great desire enterprise and philanthropy. If Prussia quadrangular in shape, and the sides of for cheap cotton goods, and said that there wishes territory in the East, Corea is in-Journeys in North China, by the Reed. A.

> THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or John Gosnell & Co., London.—[Anvr ]

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NAMES OF VILLAGES &c. IN OR NEAR HONOKONG. (Corrected Spelling.) San Tsiin.

Shai-wan.

Shai-tsai Po.

Sham-shui Po.

Shau-ki Wan. Shek-o. Shek Tong. Shek-tong Tsui. Heung-kong Tsai Sheung Wan. (Aberdeen). Shui-tsing Wan. Hok-tsui. So-kon Po. Tai-kok Tsui. Tai-long Ha. Hok-ün Kok. Tai-lung Kung, Hung-heung Lo. Tai-pang Mi. Tai-ping Shan. Tai-shek Kok. Tai-tam. Tai-tam Tuk. Tai-wan. Tai-wong Kung. Tang-lung Chau. Lap-sap Wan. Tsat Tsz-mui. Tsim-sha Tsui. Ma-tau Chung Teo-pai Teai. Ma-tau Kok. To-kwa Wan. Ma-tau Tsün. To-ti Wan. Ma-tau Wai. Tung-wa (Hospital). Tung-lo Wan. Ngan Ping. Un Chau. Wan-tsai. Ngong-shün Chau. Wong kok Tsun. Wong ma Kok. Pok-fu Lam.

Wong-nai Chung. Sai-wan Tsai. Sai Ying-pun. Yau∙ma Ti. N.B.—Documents should not be dated Year of Kwong-sii, which is the style of H. M. the Emperor of China, and is of course inapplicable in a British Colony.

Money Orders. 1.-Money Orders are exchanged with South Australia. Straits Settlements. New South Wales. Tasmania.

United Kingdom. Port Darwin. Western Australia Queensland. 2.—The Hongkong Post Office also issues 3.-The commission is as follows:

Up to £ 2, or \$10, or R 20,.....0.20 cents. ., £ 5, or 825, or R 50,.....0.40 ,, £ 7, or 835, or R 70,....0.60 , £10, or \$50, or £100,.....0.80 ... — R150,... 81.00. 4.—No Order must exceed £10 or \$50 unless drawn on India, when R150 is the

limit), nor will more than two such orders

be issued to the same persons, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. 5.—Sums not exceeding \$50 may be remitted between the Ports of China by means of Postage Stamps, subject to charge of one per cent, for cashing them.

\* No orders on Japan are issued at the British

		•	LIS	r.—Quot	ATIONS.		20, 1882.
Stocks.	Nos. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Di- vidend.	Closing Quo- tations, Cash.
BANKS.	1						
HK, and S'hai	40,000	0 105	A +nE	\$ 2,100,000	7k 095 95 - <b>2</b>	10/ *	115 % = \$268}
Bank	<del>40,</del> 000	<b>b</b> 120	\$ 120	\$ 2,100,000	φ υσ <sub>1</sub> 000-40	10/	D. 8h.
INSURANCES.	1 000	<b>7</b> 00 0 000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	#01 o≍o coo	<b>7</b> 11 609 706 00	 መነ 75 እ	m 1995 or din
NthChina Ins.	1,000	TI. 2,000	TI. 600	71. 252,000 71. 656.489	TI 10 447 KA	18 9	Tl. 1225 ex div Tl. 870 p. sh.
Yangtaze Ins	1,200	io o kon	FO EUO	417 918	8 437,688.58	8152.00+	81675 ii
Union Ins. Soc. China Traders'	100	φ 2,000	A DOO	G 721,5210	o solitoro		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Insurance	600	<b>8</b> 1666 66	8 500	475.000	<b>\$</b> 91,928.49	20% ‡	<b>8</b> 1625
C'ton Ins: Office	10.000	8 250				·	\$80 · □
Chinese Ins. Co.	1.500	S 1.000	) is 200	S 100.378	8 677.42	6% *	\$250 nom.
HK. Fire Ins	2,000	⊮\$ 1.000	) S 200	823,842	$\{\mathbf 8, 263, 403, 72, 263, 403, 403, 72, 263, 403, 403, 403, 403, 403, 403, 403, 40$	য়, \$76 শ	<b>\$925</b> "
China Fire Ins.		\$ 600	) <b>\$</b> ` 100	8 493,632	<b>8</b> 144,535.91	18% §	8290 n
STEAM C'PANIES.	]	P.,					
HK. C. and M.		i d		· · · .	, , , , ,		
Steamboat	8,000	8 100	87	s  <b>\$</b> 135,000	\$ 18,908.00	5 5% *	\$100 p
MISCELLANEOUS.			· .		,		
HK. & Wh'pos	<u>.</u>	i .	1	•			
Dock	10,000	\$ 12	5 \$ 12	5 <b> \$14</b> 7,563 <sup>78</sup>	8 3,180.5	3 4% 1	50 % prom. =
HK, and China	k	•		مميا المال	ļ.		[\$187\frac{1}{2} p. sh
Gas Co		)£ 1(	01£ 10	£ 7,489		4 501 4	W 01 00 1
H'kong Hotel		•	98 100		6 5 NOV 17	.l. 2. 🛊 .	\$102\frac{1}{2} \qquad n
China Sugar Co.	6,000	. ,	0.8 100	0) 0)0	\$ 5,324.7 \$ 1,880.5	1 T	\$157 " \$131 "
H'kong Ico Co.	1,250		1 -	0.8 $0.250$	8 159.3		\$60 "
H'kong Bakery			0 8 50 0 8 100	1	P 100.0	40	\$116
Luzon Sugar Co.	1,00	10	upo ivo I	Rates of	. ""		***
LOANS.		, ", ",		Interest.	Payable.	, ]	
Chi. Imp., 1374	6.27	6£ 10	0 all	8 %	June30 Dec3	1	
187	16,04	0£ 10		8 %	Feb.28 Ag. 3	1	
11 0 1878		9 TI 50	_ L	8 %	April & Oct.		
188:	1 8,56	5,TI. <sup>—</sup> 50	0 all	8 %	Jne16&Dc. 1	0	24 % prom.
Sugar Deben	-		1			1	200
tures, 1880	.1 .60	0.8 - 50	îla <sup>1</sup> 0	8 %	June & Dec		1 <b>3</b> % 11

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 onnces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Maxico, Salvador, Brazil. Peru. Chili.: Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route :-10 cents per ½ oz. Letters. 3 cents each. Post Cards. Registration, 10 cents. 2 cents each. Newspapers,

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2: Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns. 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Partie de la compartie de la c Letters <u>િ</u>જ C

(d) Via Singapore, 19 cents. (c) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao,

1. All correspondence posted before

p.m. on any week day for addresses in a broken or deteriorated condition. Victoria will be delivered the same day. and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at piaces of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the negrest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards,

&c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Emesle, Madine ], Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Erbach, Adolf Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each I batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns. to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first Newspapers over four ounces in weight exhibited or stated to the Postmaster are charged as double, treble, &c., as the General, as he may consider necessary, and case may be, but such papers or packets of approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post matter may, however, he enclosed, if the to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disap- Guiler. James whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Cur- pointment are caused by persistent attempts | Gun-Tin-Hi rent may be paid either as Newspapers or to send small valuable trifles through the Hai Sang Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Haidacre, Mr. Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being-refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

> Local and Indian Parcel Post. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Coylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 Legate, W. M. in. Such parcels may be wholly closed Livingstone Sam. 1

if they bear this special endorsement, Long Geo PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcola for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted Parcels insufficiently packed or protected. or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ico, Countries Nor in the Union.—The chief | Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or Anny A. Nichols 1 whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely, to become offensive or injurious in

> 3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded | Courier by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by Creele the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, Duchly to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed. 1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver Henricks money, jewels, precious articles, or any-

thing that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties. 2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles. unless the

quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as Pearse, Mr G. No. 8, Affred Place, Bristol, 2

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs : to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with-

out intrinsic value; to the Continent,

&c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided :-

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required. 2. That the letter was securely enclosed

in a reasonably strong envelope. 3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immedi- Gazette du Portugal. ately the loss was discovered, the envelope Glasgow Weekly Mail. being invariably forwarded with such appli. Goteborge-Posten. cation unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satis- Hymns on the Holy Spirit. fied that the loss occurred whilst the corres. Illustrirte Zeitung. pondence was in the custody of the British | Journal de St. Petersbourg. Postal administration in China, that it was Kikeriki. not caused by any fault on the part of the L'Echo Industriel. sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, Literarischer Merkur. nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more Middelfart Avis. damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., 5 which reach their destination, although in

> NOW READY. PRIOE, \$1.00.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW

BY E. H. PARKER.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence, May 20, 1882.

Lets. Pap. Acum (comprador) 1 Long Los Lore, Mrs M. C. M. 1 Anderson, Wm. 1 Louis, Lalemand 2 Anderson, Wm. L. 1 Ludlow, A. E. 1 Armstrong, Jac. R. 1 McArthur, Mrs 1 Bailley, Jus. McClatchia, | -Barstow, Miss T.R.H. Barton, H. McKeen. Samuel Becsh. Henry E. 1 McKalchie Rev. Beaudet, Miss Canon Louiso Mackie, Mrs. Bonefield John Mackinlay, David 1 cd. Borrous, Jas. F. 1 Brewer, Mrs J. W. 1cd.Mac Cheong Shing 1 1 Manice, Mr H. 1 Brooks, W. Marsden, Robt. C. 1 Brown, Joseph 1 Byre, J. M. 1 Meirs, Mrs E. 1 Menrdrao, Moner. 1 Cabreira, Ignacio 1 Campbell, Mrs | 1pol. Mitchel, Geo. Mitchell W. (en-Gordon Carl, F. H. gincer) Chiarini, G. Moller, F. Monauge, Monar. 1 Chong A Duck 1 Choy Wai Chuen 1 rgd. Montorcano, T. M. 1 Moverly, Wm. Clode; C. N. Ng A Chun Cloue Santa, M. 1 Nowell, Thomas Corkery, P. Ukeuf & Co., D. D. 1 Crawhall, O. J. 1 Parish, Edwd. 1 Crompton, A. Culleja, Antonia I Partington, J. E. 9 Davics, W. H. 1 rogd. Pine, Honorato de 1 Denton and Co., Polleri Aleyander 1regd. Posch, F. Signor 1 Doe, John 1 Doughty, R. G. 1 Potter, Mrs Phillips, E. A. 1bk. 1 Downes, F.W. H. 1 Plummer, John 1 Duglas, W. Dunn, Capt. F. 2 Porfiris. G. Pumper, Aug. 1 regd. Eing-Ting-Song 1 Quirk, Wm. Renny, David 1 Elina, Erenor Robertson, Jas. | 2 J., Engineer 1 cd Rodgers, Meyers ) 2 & Co. Sanches, J. M. Fanto, A. Sartorius, Dr W. 1 regd. Feurtado David 1 Field, Capt. E., R. N. 1 Satow, E., P.L.D.1 Fitznoodle, Mrs G. 1cd Shepard, Geni. 1 French, Monsr. G. 1 Silibo, M. Smith, Mrs Finnis, W. J. Smith, Mrs. late) Führer, Prof. A. of Caithness Stone, Tho. A. Gaue, M. N. Tanner, M. Gegsof Mr Tayler, G. Gregory, W. Taylor, Lumbkins 1 ad. Grosvenor. The Tegan, S. G. Torkeltoba, J. Grunberg, J. lbk.Thompson, Miss ) Mary E. Thomson, W.F. 5 Bods. Thum Tu Tien Yee Tong 1 Harrisson, D. Tindale, J. H. Holland, W. Toole, Capt. B. 1 Underwood, Lieut. 1 Inkster, James Wallie, J. Walter, Chs. 1 regd. Irwin, Dr A. D. I Word, Prof. H. A. 1 Warren, P. L. Jim Lee Webster Miss fof Johnson, Mrs. Arbroath). Robert C. Whiting, Mrs. 1 lones Monar. Widerstrem, A. B. 1 Consul d' Wiford, W. Amerique 1 1 cd. Willis. P. F. Willis, Wm. Willis, Rev. E. R. Winglee. 1 Wo Chee Wong Quong

Yob Chow Chow ! 1 regd.Zealand, H. H. M. S.

Richard, J. Hughes, H.M.S. Cleopatra, 1 unpaid

For Merchant Ships Lete. Pape Adam M. Simpson 1 Importer Johanna J. H. Bowers Lausel Lota 4 Louis Eugenio May Melbrek Munrey Panay Pauline Edwin Finley Pelham P. J. Carleton Queen of East Rachel R. Robinson Feilung, 8.8. Sarawak, s.s. Serio Forvers Sierra Marina Sikh, s.s.

Stillwa**t**er Syren Talee Walls Castle -Harva Letcheld Wm. J. Rotch 2 Zodiak DETAINED.

Aquino, A. M., Shanghal 1 letter, 5 cent. French, Mr G. H. Maine, U. S. A., 2 papers, Frehock, Mrs Abby, Maine, U. S. A. papers 4 papers. 2 cents. Pendeltan, Mrs Hattie, Portland, 2 papers, 2

Books, etc. without Covers.

Boreszem Jankó. Bremer Handelsblatt. Catalogue of New & Popular Works. Christian Shield. Coniferen. Costume Cloth (Samples). Detroit Free Press. Die Gartenlaube. Dumfries & Galloway Courier. Engineer and Iron Trade Advertiser. Fleusburgen. Fliegende Blätter. France Maritime. Hans-Andachren. Hourly Prayers.

Liverpool Weekly Mercury. London and Chine Express. Medical Work of the Woman's Foreign hitssionary Society. Nautical Magazine. New Publications.

Nord-Australianha. Oatmeni Cloth (Samples). Overland Mail. Popular Educator, 2 vols. Quarterly return of Marriages, Births, &c. Retrospect of Medicine. Revue des Vins et Liqueurs. Russian Newspaper.

South Port Visitor. Soudsy at Home. Victorian Review. Woollan Cloth (Samples).

Printed and published by Gao. MURRAY BAIN, at the China Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.